THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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England in the Sixteenth Century

John Ferguson

[illegible] handsome appearance, [illegible] in a northern latitude. The [illegible] estimation, are the greatest beauties [illegible] world and as fair as alabaster, with whom those of Italy, Flanders and Germany be [illegible] spoken. They are also cheerful and courteous, and of a good [illegible]. The English are cheerful and great [illegible] music, for there is no church, however small, [illegible] has musical service performed [illegible] they are likewise great drinkers [illegible] an Englishman would treat [illegible] his language [illegible] Will you drink a quart [illegible] wine, [illegible] of Spanish and another [illegible] Malmsey [illegible] In drinking or eating they will say [illegible] a hundred times [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] remarkable [illegible]

[illegible]

Married and Divorced

[illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible] for both his marrying [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] New York [illegible] the first wife's [illegible] but probably [illegible] California [illegible] New Yorkers [illegible] illegitimate [illegible] the eastern States and New York and illegitimate [illegible] California. There is real and personal property in each of these states [illegible] four [illegible] distribution some whom and to some extent [illegible] a large number of surely innocent children, whose legitimacy and property are at [illegible]. All these legal embarrassments spring from want of uniformity of laws [illegible] which should admit of no more [illegible] than the question of citizenship itself.

A Indian Girl

The United States

She was not too tall and was finely formed, though want of food had marred the once rounded [illegible] of her young and shapely limbs. Her hair was long and of a [illegible] purplish black. Her eyes were large, lustrous, full of nature's fire and brightness. Her eyebrows were dark as her hair and perfectly arched. Her [illegible] were full and of a vivid red. Her teeth, like those of most Indians, were beautifully regular and brilliantly white, though tooth brush had never touched them. They seemed, however, like a Indian teeth, to have been made to eat raw flesh. I cannot better describe the appearance of Indian teeth. Her cheeks and her forehead were touched with the vermilion dye the squaws use for the purpose of personal adornment, for they too, like too many of their white sisters, endeavor to improve upon nature. Her matted hair fell in long elf-locks and inextricable tangles, it was virgin of a comb. She looked like a savage [illegible] of a [illegible] have seen among Julian's crayon studies. Her dusky arms were bare. A few brass rings ornamented her wrists. Her dress was composed of two rectangular pieces of a dark and coarse woolen stuff bordered with red, the latter is a favorite color of Indians. These pieces were fastened at one end, a piece being left open for the head to pass through. A piece of buckskin bound them about her waist. Her feet were small and well formed, but truth compels me to confess that they were thickly incrusted with the yellow mud of the Cieneg. The nearest approach to a washing they ever made was when her path lay across a brook which she had to ford. Her hands, alas! were covered with dirt and [illegible] for it was my poor little heroine's daily labor to dig up the papa, or Navajo potato, with her young fingers. [illegible] should have hesitated to lend her my cloak or my shawl if I intended to wear it again. And if [illegible] were compelled to don it again after she had worn it, should cause it to do duty for some days as a horse cloth first. This I have learned from our frontiersmen, from Mexican scouts, guides, etc., removes the unpleasant consequences of an Indian wear. The perfume of the wild red rose was not remarkably agreeable. Judged from a dancing school point of view, her step was not graceful. Like all Indians and other untutored children of nature she turned out her heels and turned in her toes.

A South African Pet

The London Field.

The banded mongoose of South Africa when domesticated becomes a most amusing little house favorite. This mongoose is in size rather larger than a guinea pig, and is of a grizzly color with a tinge of chestnut, a number of black lines crossing the back. The eyes are peculiarly brilliant. A tame mongoose will allow himself to be freely handled, merely giving vent to an odd chattering sound apparently indicative of satisfaction. Should he become provoked, however, he will utter a sharp scream of anger. The banded mongoose is reputed to be a great destroyer of snakes—a statement which I have always doubted. That this animal occasionally kills and devours a small snake is probable, but I certainly do not believe that snakes are its usual food. In a state of domesticity the mongoose will eat and thrive upon all manner of scraps from the table, and looks upon an egg as a great treat. When one is given to him he generally rolls it for a short distance, and then embracing it with his forelegs and tossing himself upon his hind quarters, will bring the egg down with sufficient force to break the shell, after which he greedily devours the contents. I have seen them play at throwing an empty pill box to a tame mongoose which he would seize in the same manner as he would an egg, and continue to hammer upon the floor with much chattering till the noise until it was taken from him. I have seen a pair of these little animals running loose in the streets of Durban and permitting everyone [illegible] to handle them. Another I have seen following his owner along the highroad like a dog. This last was, I remember rightly, killed by a Kaffir's dog. Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the mongoose is the manner in which he will, especially if angry, spring upon a piece of food thrown to some distance, bringing his forefeet directly upon it after a long leap. A tame mongoose, although not given to wander very far from its owner's dwelling, is so extremely active and restless in its habits that it is difficult to know at any time where to look for him.

A State in Pawn

The Fortnightly Review

In looking for conspicuous examples of debt bound communities outside England one naturally turns first of all to France. Two influences have combined to render the creation of public debts in that country more rapid and dangerous than anywhere else at the present time. In the early years of the present century England was the one European nation that appeared to flourish on debts, and 20 years ago we had to turn to the United States of North America for the most remarkable example of what a nation could endure in the shape of public burdens and live. But both England and the American unions loaded themselves with obligations that were almost exclusively the outcome of wars. [illegible] recently that also was, though not to so marked an extent, the position of France, but the consequences of her last great war have forced her into striking contrast to both these great debt imposing nations. France, in other words has been compelled by the crushing weight for her mere war debts to go on creating further obligations in order to avoid collapse. Whereas England and the United States have been redeeming their war debts, the one slowly, the other with great rapidity. And were there no other influence at work in them tending to bondage, these nations might look forward to a day when they would stand released from a sure misery [illegible] fetters. In France, however, the situation has become [illegible] framed that we can only compare her national finances to those of a country like Brazil, where bankruptcy or the most disintegrating kind can be staved off by borrowing alone. Instead of being in a first rate position economically, France is, in consequence of the necessity which has been [illegible] upon her to persevere in debt creating, under one pretense or another, in a fair rate position [illegible] present debt breeds more debt.

A Clerical Game

Temple Bar

Whist was formerly a well known clerical amusement. Good Bishop Bathurst, of Norwich, always had his nightly rubber. So in the last years of his life did Keble, the author of "The Christian Year." Of course, Mr. Trollope's Archdeacon Grantley was a proficient in the game. Mr. Hayward gives an amusing account of the sufferings of the Bishop of Exeter when coupled with a partner ignorant of the sublime laws of whist. The only excuse a partner can have for not returning a trump is either that he has not got one, or apoplexy. Charles Lever truly states that the last trump in a partner's hand is a source of great danger, as it is apt to stop one's long suit, particularly if he follows Theodore Hook's directions to whist players, which he learned from the address of a leader of a brass band to his followers, "Whenever in doubt, trump it." Mr. Hayward writes "We have seen short whist played by a number of the episcopal body, and a very eminent one, the venerable bishop of Exeter, (Phillpotts,) our adversary being the late dean of St. Paul's (Milman,) the other an American diplomatist, (Mason,) and his partner a distinguished foreigner, (Strzelecki,) whose whist was hardly on a par with his scientific acquirements and social popularity. The two church dignitaries played a steady, sound, orthodox game. The bishop bore a run of ill luck like a Christian and a bishop, but when (after the diplomatist had puzzled him by a false card) the count lost the game by not returning his trump, the excellent prelate looked as if about to bring the rubber to a conclusion as he once brought a controversy with an archbishop, namely, by the bestowal of his blessing, which the archbishop, apparently apprehensive of its acting by the rule of contraries, earnestly entreated him to take back."

Fashion in Dogs

The London Field.

Every now and then attention is drawn to some canine novelty, or, on the contrary, the very rarity of a once popular variety in the manner forces itself upon the public, or at least upon that portion of the public who are supposed to take more than a pleasing interest in matters appertaining to dogs. During the present quarter of a century very great changes have been wrought in a most every breed common to the British isle, and not only have there been these changes in existing breeds, but others new to this country have been popularized, and in all cases one instance to so great an extent as to seriously interfere with other varieties which are equally useful, perhaps more so, and decidedly more handsome. With the increasing popularity of shows came a turning point in the history of the dog. It was soon found that an animal had the greater chance of success in the ring the cleaner it was shown, and the more comely it was in appearance. A rough, unkempt, unwashed, uncared for creature, whose home was in the converted sugar barrel in the back yard, though the bluest of blood might beat in his veins, as long as he remained so, had not the ghost of a chance of beating its less pedigreed brother whose home was the parlor, or even the kitchen, and who are "tubbed" Saturday or some other night with as great regularity as were the children themselves. Before the exhibition era the bull terrier was kept as a fighting dog, the terriers to kill rats in the pit, or to draw badgers, the bulldog was oftener the pet of the pugilist than the companion of the gentleman, the mastiff and the bloodhound were retained on the estates possessed by the owners of baronial mansions, living in the kennels there, while the pugs, toy spaniels and Italian grey hounds found a cozy corner in my lady's boudoir. The hounds and sporting dogs generally held their own position in society. They could not be done without and had counties, and would no doubt have continued so to do without the interference of any influence outside that their owners and admirers would have brought to bear in the ordinary course. But as exhibitions gained in popularity it became the fashion of the man or woman who was fond of a dog to keep one of some distinctive breed, and if possible good enough to show, perhaps to win a prize. One success begat another, until a mere admirer of the dog became an ardent fancier, in place of one he would keep half a dozen, and each so good as to equal or surpass those of his neighbor. At least, such was the ambition which prevailed. A new trade indeed sprung up, before, the dealing had for the great part been confined to men, many of them most respectable, who bore no good repute because they were "dog fanciers." Later these professionals had, so to speak, their noses well nigh put out of joint, for the trade was entered into by capitalists, who, always liking a bargain over a horse, now found a more remunerative and less troublesome one in buying and selling dogs, and when some of them could obtain a name for knowledge of canine matters in advance of their less fortunate fellows, they were invited to judge at certain shows, and thus placed in a more favorable position than ever for the purchase and sale of canine live stock. So fashion varies, and that which was once upon a time considered trade fit only to be carried on in connection with a "public" or beer house, in due course so rose in respectability as to be far in advance of that of the amateur wine or cigar merchant, who seeks to poison or suffocate his friends in order that he may be a few pounds per annum the richer.

Fine Old Violins

The Saturday Review

Even musical people are hardly aware for how much a first rate instrument counts in the success of a first-rate violinist. They see, of course, when they use their wits, that the fullness and beauty of tone must make a good deal of difference, but they do not realize that a man can hardly lead a quartet of powerful players with success unless he has a really good instrument, and that there are some fine and powerful effects which are impossible on a second rate one. When one knows what the difference amounts to, it is enough to make one feel sarcastic about fiddles, and wish that the treasures in the form of really fine examples could become the property of the nation, and only be given out to men or for occasions that are worthy of them. On the whole, there is comfort in the reflection that violinists are oftenly fortunate, considering how entirely they are at the mercy of chance in such an important matter. Most distinguished performers on the violin or the cello the present day are possessed with an instrument worthy of their powers, and some have even more than one. But it is a true though that a man can hardly command success with his natural abilities, even if they are a very high order, unless he can, somehow or other, become possessor of one of these excessively expensive luxuries. A really fine violin may cost twice as much as the finest piano-forte by Broadwood, Steinway or Erard, and even with luck a man can hardly get a thoroughly good one by an old maker under the ordinary price of the cumbrous complex musical machine, and musicians are not, as a rule, possessed with the superfluity of funds needed for such outlay; while such a thing as picking up old instruments in out-of-the-way corners at lucky prices is next to impossible. Violin hunting has been done a most more thoroughly and in a more business-like way than even picture hunting, which is occasionally rewarded the artistic sportsman. Violins of the highest order are considerably less numerous than interesting examples of Italian painters, and the hands of Luigi Tarisio, who searched all the corners of his country, and developed in himself a sort of special instinct for discovering the places where they lay hid, and the excellence or worthlessness of his quarry, pretty well cleared all the likely retreats where they could lay hidden. And so between the competition of artists and the fancy of rich amateurs the price of these wonderful instruments has got run up to many times their weight in gold and perhaps they may go up farther still. If millionaires are not merciful, the ultimate of it becomes the crowning marvel of the strange history of the instrument that it is too expensive a luxury for any one who can play to keep. The history is altogether full of the strangest mysteries and perplexities, which the excellent little book of Mr. Fleming puts well, clearly, and comprehensively for any one who takes an intelligent interest in such a matter. In the first place, there is mystery enough at all times in a lost art, and it really appears as if the possibility of making a violin at a comparable to the old ones was utterly gone and irrecoverable. People have got all the advantage of the most delicate and sensitive machinery, all the experience of ages of musical development, and all the fruits of acoustical experiments and calculations, and yet they cannot put together a little box of wood which does in [illegible] such a way that, when compared with those made a couple of centuries ago, they are fit to be called even decent fiddles. And it is no the age of the old ones that makes the difference: it is the art with which they were made, and nothing more. In fact, the skill seems to have been developed by a sort of special instinct, just as has been with the art to which these perfect instruments administer.

What is to be Done in a Dynamite Era?

"What is to be done?" There is nothing to be done except to endure with stoic patience and as little haste as is possible, till it ceases God to strike, or till a new and strange form of crime, which will be short-lived, like other such forms, has in its turn passed away. We must endure the dynamitards as Spanish-Americans endure earthquakes, as part of the unfortunate order of things. There is no use in threats of reprisals which will never be carried out, and if they were would only reduce Englishmen to the moral level of their assailants—no use in further laws, no use in pausing in the effort to secure justice to the race which requites us thus. Ireland is not separate, a place borne up on Satan's sceptre and apart from the rest of the universe, that good in that one spot should be stronger than evil. Let the good work go on, and let the police do what they can to discover and punish those who thus try to intimidate. They can do very little. Men may be arrested, and suspicion may be strong, but unless informers come forward there is scarcely a possibility of evidence such as a fair minded judge would accept. Who is to prove that a man seen walking rapidly at night down Piccadilly has just been flinging a bomb into the back area of a club, and endangering the lives of a dozen serving women whom he had never seen? There is the faint chance of treachery among the criminals, and the fainter one of remorse, but the former has not been common when the trial is public, and the latter is unknown. The police have nothing to do except watch, and stop the supply of dynamite when they can. And we do not know that they can do even that to any great purpose. There are among us men cultivated beyond their fellows, and with a double account of rancor, who use their knowledge of the new powers of science to facilitate murder, and against such men society is not armed. When men can carry death in hand bags, and scatter destruction out of paper parcels, the only possible safeguard is the moral one—the inability of human beings to bear the strain of an entire isolation of crime for long. When conscience wakes up, as it must some day, and first leaders refuse to lead unless such "warriors are made outcasts, and their followers regard them as they regard men who break the secret agrarian law, and Frenchmen and Americans refuse asylum to those who so abuse it, dynamite outrages will cease. Then they will go on, as murder has always gone on through the ages, in spite of all that churches could teach or governments could threaten. A new and useless misery has been added to life, principally to the lives of the poor, and that is all. The world seems, no doubt, to have gone back, but, after all, the epidemic of dynamite is not worse, morally, than the epidemic of poisoning, which has repeatedly broken out in Europe, and probably not so dangerous, for the poisoner, though as full of hate as the dynamitard, had the additional motive of personal greed.

A Coward Seeks a Pension

The Century.

At a club dinner in New York recently an examining surgeon related the following incident, showing how the arrears act developed pensioners out of sound and undeserving men. During the war he was surgeon of an infantry regiment. When the regiment first went into battle he observed, sitting behind a big tree, at a safe distance from the fighting line, the captain of one of the companies. "What are you doing here, Captain?" asked the doctor. "I'm not feeling well," replied the officer in a doleful voice. The surgeon was too busy looking after the wounded to stop and inquire as to his complaint. A few weeks later the regiment again got under fire, and the surgeon found the same captain skulking behind a barn. "Are you sick again?" he exclaimed. "Well, the fact is, doctor, I'm not exactly sick. I may as well own up that I'm a coward. There's no help for it. It must be constitutional. Now, doctor, what's the use of my staying in the army? Won't you help me get a discharge?" The surgeon, though he was doing the country a service when, a few days afterward, he recommended that the man be discharged on the ground of general disability. He heard nothing of the captain until 16 years later, when he received a letter from the pension office informing him that Captain Blank had applied for a pension on the basis of his muster out, and that as he, as surgeon of the regiment, had certified to the disability, would he kindly inform the government as to the nature of the disease from which the officer suffered? The surgeon replied that the captain's complaint was chronic and incurable cowardice, not contracted in the line of his duty, but constitutional. The captain's name did not go upon the roll, and his plan for getting some $4,000 for arrears and $20 a month for the rest of his life came to grief. How many schemes no less dishonest have succeeded through the complaisance of examining surgeons, less honest than the narrator of this incident, could only be ascertained by a thorough overhauling of the whole pension list and a re-examination of the entire army of pensioners.

Logan's Grammar

Street Talk, Chicago Herald.

An old street-car driver in the west division had been listening to two men who were running Logan's lack of scholarship until he boiled over something like this: "Probably John Logan can't talk in her grammary manner. Prab'ly he can't; but, let me tell yer of one time when he did talk, and it sounded good to every one that heard, whether grammary or not, I dunno. We'd been pelting the rebs afore Atlanta, and they'd pelted us until I guess we both got tired—I know we had. My hat had been shot off, and I borrowed another from a friend of mine who dropped by my side. Pretty soon they got some guns around on the left and began whipsawing us. I seen some of our men lying flat on the air, and there wan't nothing but rebs anywhere around. I looked back for a minute to see if there was a way out, when who'd I see a coming up, followed by about 10,000 blue coats, but John Logan. He didn't have no hat on, and was about fifty yards in front of the boys, and says he to us when he comes up: "Fall back there, boys! Don't fire no more! We're a coming for 'em, —— our souls!" Now, I spose maybe that wan't grammary, but an angel right from heaven couldn't have sung any sweeter words to me just then."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser has this reminiscence of Bishop Simpson:

At the session of the Wilmington (Del.) conference in 1869, at Asbury church, Wilmington, he preached a sermon which those who were fortunate enough to hear it will not forget to the end of their lives. His text was "Now abideth Faith, Hope and Charity, but the greatest of these is Charity." He took up each of the attributes in turn, and when he reached the climax there was a scene never paralleled in the history of preaching. The late Dr. Bashie was in the audience and was the first to rise to his feet. He seemed to be irresistibly drawn toward the preacher. He was followed by others, until the whole of that vast audience, which packed the church from altar to organ loft, was standing silent and apparently awe stricken.

Nonsense preached from the pulpit is largely responsible for the appearance of infidelity in the pews. In a volume of "Lectures on Satan" by the Rev. [illegible] of McVeytown, Pa., published in 1871 occurs the following piece of absurdity in point:

"The black winged tempest that comes up from the wilderness, sweeping down the hills, piling up the forests, and breaking the great oaks as if they were pipe stems, that frightful storm at sea, churning the waters into foam, plowing the surface into ugly chasms, and throwing the mariner upon his knees to lift his prayer to the blackened heaven; that scorching simoon that sweeps over the plain, leaving the earth over which it travels a crisp and a cinder, and that appalling plague that visits some great city, dragging its slain to the sepulchre by thousands—do not Satan preside at their birth, give them all their fury, direct their desolating track, and call them back like the hounds from the chase, only at the bidding of the Almighty? And what means that wild alarm that seizes the sons of men when the hurricane presents its wrathful brow, when the earth rocks under foot, when the lightning shoots along the sky, and when the awful thunder utters its voice? Comes it not from the consciousness that the fiend has slipped his chain and that the very spirit of evil is abroad?"

That was certainly a novel pulpit from which, according to the Christian Intelligencer, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman discoursed at Coney Island the other Sunday. The pulpit consisted of a card table, on which a champagne basket was placed, and a white cloth cast over the whole.

The Andover Review, which completed its first volume of six numbers in June, has already made itself a distinct and powerful force in theological and religious circles. Its circulation has been unexpectedly large, embracing a very considerable number of laymen among its subscribers. It is not so heavy as most theological reviews, holding much the relation to them which the North American Review holds toward the ponderous English quarterlies. It abounds in bright, vigorous articles on current and vital religious themes and is adapted to interest and profit all intelligent readers, lay as well as clerical.

A timely and valuable article is to be found in the July number of the Andover Review by Rev. D. L. Leonard on "The Utah Church State." Mr. Leonard has resided in Salt Lake for two years past and has made a special and thorough study of Mormonism. The article should be widely read. It sets forth clearly and vigorously that union of church and state which is essentially characteristic of Mormonism and brings Mormonism into irrepressible conflict with the American idea. Mrs. Jackson in her recent article in the Century on "The Women of the Beehive" laid stress on this politico-ecclesiastical feature of Mormonism. Mr. Leonard's article affords ample justification of the statements made by Mrs. Jackson. It is chiefly as a political power that Mormonism is to be dreaded. We quote the conclusion of Mr. Leonard's article: "Yes, political supremacy, domination in everything is still to the Utah hierarchy dear as the apple of its eye. If they cannot [illegible] the office, [illegible] hardly worth living. Wearing the honor and gathering the [illegible] three-fourths [illegible] existence. A church attending only to piety, religion, prayer and song, rebuking of [illegible] and fostering of righteousness is an idea inconceivable, something altogether stale, flat and unprofitable. In the Mormon millennium the extant successor of Joseph Smith with wives multitudinous will be found occupant of the White house and his trusted friends holding the chief seats in every department of the government. In that day not an office high or low in the nation or the several states but will be held by a priest after the order of Joseph Smith. Surely not, for this is the deep and plan and the sure expectation. And as steps leading to that end Utah is to be thoroughly possessed and held at any cost as a center of priestly authority and by immigration and systematic colonization, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and New Mexico are to be occupied and from these other states and territories. * * * * It is at this point that Mormonism is essentially unpatriotic and even traitorous, absolutely un-American and anti-republican."

How independent religion may often be of systematic theology has rarely been suggested more strikingly than in the following extract from a letter of F. D. Maurice, the man who has probably exerted more influence on the theology of England and America than any other theologian of the present century:

"There probably does not exist a female in England who, in any proper sense of the word, can be said to possess a knowledge of theology. The greater number of the best thinking and best educated part of the [illegible] population of England never trouble themselves to devise a system of doctrine at all, and those who do make the experiment, we may say without offense, generally fail most egregiously. Pretty pieces of mosaic, indeed are the systems of lady theologians. In their you may see every color of the rainbow, from the deep blue of Augustine to the softer violet of Pelagius mingling, as Miss [illegible] says, but not mixing and neither supported by no shadows at all, or, the fair artist has a taste for strong reliefs hung out from a terrible background of Calvinism. [illegible] how quiet [illegible] opinions, between which the existence of any logical [illegible] is impossible, walk hand in hand [illegible] a monstrous [illegible] and are permitted to share her house and hospitality is to [illegible] that women unless it shall be [illegible] to give them a scientific education [illegible] theologians.

[illegible] they [illegible]

And [illegible] Where is the [illegible] of this country [illegible] Where, if not among [illegible] faith [illegible] Where [illegible] What [illegible] that [illegible] cultivated that [illegible] minds [illegible] part of [illegible] it is another, and nobler faculty [illegible] that they have cultivated [illegible] nourished the feelings which embrace and comprehend truth; we, the understandings which were destined to supply us with the outward and visible expressions of [illegible]. One faculty is worth nothing without [illegible] but they, having that principle which forms the character and directs the practice, may sometimes dispense with [illegible]

[illegible] their religion, too has a mode of expressing itself though it seldom resorts to the ordinary phrases of divinity. Those nameless unremembered acts of kindness and of love, by which [illegible] through every part of society humanizing and consoling wherever it travels—are their theology. [illegible] It is this that they express the [illegible] and we trust that if they [illegible] ever study the ordinary dialect of systems of religion they will never [illegible] its harsh gutturals and stammering over its difficult shibboleths forget the [illegible] and sweeter language.

Real Estate Transfers

[illegible] estate transfers for the [illegible] amounted to $[illegible] of which [illegible] was for city property, the remainder [illegible] outside property. [illegible] the towns of [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Martha [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] blk [illegible]	$1,000
Eliza M. Davis [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

W. N. Stanley to Mary A. Stanley [illegible] sec 13, tp 14 s r 69 w [illegible] 13, tp 14 s r 69 w [illegible] and [illegible] of sec [illegible] of [illegible] tp 14, s r 69 w	10

[illegible]

A. [illegible] Brown to [illegible] Johnson [illegible] of sec [illegible] also [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

W. [illegible] Johnson to [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
E. I. A. [illegible] blks [illegible]	[illegible]
Byron [illegible] to [illegible] blks [illegible]	1,500

County Commissioners

Just before adjourning yesterday the county commissioners passed the following bills:

Colorado Springs Gas Co	$ 32 50
G S Barker & Son hardware	[illegible]
[illegible] constable fees	[illegible]
E Robinson drugs	[illegible]
M E Bowers sheriff's fees	[illegible]
[illegible] C Dana, sheriff's fees	[illegible]
J N Beal constable fees	[illegible]
John Pixley, court's fees	[illegible]
M J Doherty [illegible] A H Harris [illegible] fees	[illegible]
[illegible] Waddell [illegible] work	[illegible]
W H [illegible] coffee	[illegible]
Thorne Hughes [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & W [illegible]	[illegible]
D J Martin	[illegible]
W A F [illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs Lydia E [illegible]	[illegible]
J W Distel [illegible]	[illegible]
D M Wright, work	[illegible]
Isaac Davis [illegible]	[illegible]

They will meet again one week from next Monday.

A Fire Horror.

Pittsburg, July 12.—A Dispatch Bradford, Pa., special says: The most disastrous fire in the history of Bradford occurred at an early hour this morning by which four persons were burned to death, four others badly injured, two believed fatally, and ten buildings destroyed. The fire originated in the bakery of Mrs. Chas. Reilly and spread so rapidly that Mary and Lizzie Reilly, aged 3 and 6 years respectively, and a Swedish servant girl suffocated and were burned to a crisp. Mrs. Reilly in her efforts to rescue her babes was terribly burned and died a short time after being taken from the burning building. Lena Gerwitz and Mary Toukey were asleep when the fire broke out and escaped by jumping from a window. Both were severely hurt and Miss Toukey, it is thought, will die. John Holden and L. Gerwitz were also badly hurt. The latter is the father of Mrs. Reilly. The buildings destroyed were stores, and mostly frame. Loss $12,000. Charles Reilly, husband and father of the victims, was drowned two weeks ago, and by the fire today the entire family were swept from the face of the earth.

An Interesting Paper

New York, July 10.—The editor of the Sun, Dana, has agreed to prepare a paper to be read before the first reunion of the veteran army at Boston. It will contain the secret history of Dana's visit to Gen. Sheridan at the front during the last campaign in the Shenandoah valley.

ARCTIC VICTIMS.

The Government Expedition Returns from the North

With Six Survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Party,

Including Lieut. Greeley—Seventeen Die of Starvation.

Cause for Congratulation as well as Regret.

Valuable Polar Discoveries—Theories Disproved.

Honors of the Farthest North Taken from England.

[illegible] July 17.—The following [illegible] was received at the navy department [illegible]:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 17. [illegible] W[illegible], Secretary Navy, Wash[ington]:

[illegible] arrived here [illegible] [Sep]tember [illegible] [Lieutenant] A. W. Greeley, [illegible] Sergeant Fredericks, Ser[geant] [illegible] steward Biederbeck, [illegible] Sergeant Ellison, the [illegible] Lady Franklin bay ex[pedition] [illegible] and lost feet, [illegible] frost bite and died July [illegible] day after amputa[tion] [illegible] persons composing [illegible] by starvation at the [illegible]. One was drowned while [illegible]. Twelve bodies of the [illegible] now on board the [illegible] Esk[imo] [illegible] accordance with the [illegible] of Western Greenland. [illegible] on board [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was found. [illegible] party had to live upon a [illegible] of food brought from [illegible] at Payer Harbor, and [illegible] George Nares [illegible] found [illegible] by Beebe [illegible] and that cached [illegible] Cape Sabine [illegible] a small [illegible] the wreck of the Proteus [illegible] provisions were [illegible] party was forced to live upon [illegible] from the sealskin [illegible] shrimps caught in [illegible] they were strong enough [illegible] exertion. As it took 1,200 [illegible] the labor was [illegible] to depend upon them to sus[tain] [illegible]. The channel between Cape [illegible] island did not close on [illegible] all winter, so that 240 [illegible] could not be reached. [illegible] records and all instruments [illegible] Conger are preserved.

[illegible] Smith's Sound, [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] patience. No [illegible] escaped me and [illegible] ships were [illegible] to lead [illegible] from three [illegible] Cape York, [illegible] days [illegible] later, [illegible] Smith's Sound, [illegible] offered by [illegible] Melville Bay, [illegible] and Lockgarry off [illegible] through heavy ice, [illegible] to get along [illegible] early in the season, [illegible]

Lieutenant [illegible] the Bear has sup[ported] [illegible] with great skillfulness [illegible] in accomplishing [illegible] duty of rescuing Greeley. The [illegible] party are very much improved since [illegible] but were critical in the extreme [illegible] for several days after. [illegible] hours delay in reaching them [illegible] been fatal to all now living. The [illegible] is later than for years. Smith's [Sound] was not open when I left Cape Sabine. [illegible] about Melville Bay was the most [illegible] years. This great result [illegible] to the unwearied energy of [illegible] the secretary of war in fitting [illegible] this expedition for the work it has had [illegible] to accomplish.

Signed, W. S. SCHLEY, Commander.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—News of the rescue of Lieutenant Greeley and several of his party created much excitement in this city. A telegram from Commander Schley was received by Rear-Admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy, who immediately communicated its contents to Lieutenant General Sheridan, acting secretary of war. They proceeded to the White house and showed the telegram to the president, who has taken deep interest in the expedition, and expressed great concern at the sad death of so many of the party. A copy of the telegram was telegraphed to Secretary Chandler of West Point, and to Secretary Lincoln at New York. The families of Lieutenant Greeley, Lieutenant-Commander Schley, and Lieutenant Emery were also informed of the rescue. Rear-Admiral Nichols to-day telegraphed Commander Schley at St. Johns, as follows: "Use your discretion about the care and transportation of the bodies. Report by wire when ready to sail for New York. The department sends most hearty congratulation to yourself, officers and men."

PERSONNEL OF THE EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Greeley expedition was composed of the following persons: Adolphus W. Greeley, first lieutenant 5th cavalry; acting signal officer and assistant, married, wife's present residence San Diego, Cal. Frederick F. Kislingbury, second lieutenant 11th infantry, acting signal officer, widower, two children; Jas. B. Lockwood, first lieutenant 23d infantry, acting signal officer, Washington, D. C., unmarried, is a son of Gen. Lockwood (retired) U. S. A.; Dr. Octave Pavy, medical officer, married; Edward Israel, sergeant signal corps, Kalamazoo, Mich., unmarried; Winfield C. Jewell, sergeant signal corps, unmarried, born at Lisbon, N. H.; Geo. W. Rice, sergeant signal corps, Washington, D. C., unmarried, born in Sidney, Nova Scotia; David C. Ralston, sergeant signal corps, unmarried, born at Bloomfield, Ohio; Hampden S. Gardiner, sergeant signal corps, Philadelphia, unmarried, born at Philadelphia; Wm. H. Cross, sergeant general service, Washington, D. C., married; David S. Brainerd, sergeant Co. [illegible], Second Cavalry, enlisted at New York City; David Lynn, sergeant Co. C, Second Cavalry, enlisted at Philadelphia; Nicholas Salor, corporal Co. [illegible], Second Cavalry, enlisted at Cincinnati, unmarried; Jos. Ellison, corporal Co. E, Tenth Infantry, enlisted at Fort Wayne, Mich.; Chas. B. Henry, private Co. E, Fifth Cavalry, enlisted at Cincinnati; Maurice Connell, private Co. B, Third Cavalry, enlisted at the Camp on Goose Creek, Wyoming, born in Kerry, Ireland; Jacob Bender, private Co. F, Ninth Infantry, enlisted at Omaha barracks, Neb., born in Friedberg, Germany; Wm. Whistler, private, Co. F, Ninth Infantry, enlisted at Omaha barracks, Neb., born in Carroll county, Indiana, father's address, Monon, Indiana; Henry Biederbeck, private, Co. G, Seventeenth Infantry, enlisted at Cincinnati, born in Waldeck, Germany; Julius Fredericks, private, Co. L, Second Cavalry, enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, unmarried, born in Dayton, Ohio; Wm. A. Ellis, private, Co. C, Second Cavalry, enlisted at New York City, born at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; R. R. Schneider, private, Co. A, First Artillery, enlisted at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, born in Chemnitz, Germany; Francis Long, private, Co. F, Ninth Infantry, enlisted at Omaha barracks, Nebraska, born in Wurtemburg, Germany.

POLAR DISCOVERIES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Hazen, chief signal officer, received the following telegram:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 17, 1884.

[For] the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of the farthest north [illegible]. Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainerd [on] May 13, reached Lockwood Island, latitude [illegible] 24 seconds, longitude [illegible] minutes, [illegible]. They saw from a 2,000 feet eleva[tion] [illegible] to the northwest, but to the [illegible] Greenland yet extended, [illegible] Cape Robert Lincoln, latitude [illegible] seconds, longitude [illegible] minutes [illegible] was [illegible] to the north Greenland shore, [illegible] barely escaping drift into the polar [sea].

[illegible] to [illegible] Markham [illegible] polar ocean [illegible] Cape Joseph Henry and escaped to [illegible] doing nearly everything.

[illegible] made a spring and [illegible] a sum[mer] [illegible] the interior of Grinnell Land, [illegible] Lake Hazen, some 60 by 10 miles [illegible], which was fed by ice. [illegible] of [illegible] Land drains [illegible] river and [illegible] Cony Beal's bay and [illegible]. From the summit of Mount Arthur, [illegible] feet, the contour of the [illegible] Conger mountain convinced me [illegible] Grinnell land trends directly south from [illegible] farthest point in '76.

[illegible] Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainerd [illegible] to crossing Grinnell Land, [illegible] miles from Beatary Bay, the head of [illegible] fiord, struck the head of a fiord from the western sea temporarily named by Lockwood "Greeley fiord." From the center of the fiord, in latitude 80 m., 30 sec., longitude 78 m., 30 sec., Lieutenant Lockwood saw the northern shore termination some twenty miles west, and the southern shore extending some fifty miles, with Cape Lockwood, some seventy miles distant, apparently separate land from Grinnell and have named the new land "Arthur land." Lieutenant Lockwood followed, going and returning, an ice cap averaging about 150 feet perpendicular face. It follows that Grinnell Land in the interior is ice capped, with a belt of country some sixty miles wide, between the northern and southern ice caps.

In March 1884, Sergeant Long, while hunting, looked from the north west side of Mount Carey to Hayes' sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the furtherest seen by Nares in 1876. The sound extends some twenty miles further west than shown by the English chart, but is possibly shut in by land which showed up across the western end. The two years station duties, observations, all the explorations and the retreat to Cape Sabine, were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident or even severe frost bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death from [illegible] last winter.

Signed GREELEY, Commanding.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

A [later] dispatch from Lieutenant Greeley says: "We abandoned Fort Conger August 9th; frozen in a pack off Victoria head August 29th; abandoned the steam launch September 11th, eleven miles northeast of Cocked [H]at island when on the point of landing were three times driven by southwest storms into Kane's sea; finally landed September 29th in Baird inlet. Learning by scouting parties of the Proteus disaster and that no provisions had been left for us moved from Cape Isabella to Sabine and established winter quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabine and Cocked Hat. The last regular food was issued May 4th. Only 150 pounds of meat being left by Garlington compelled me to send in November four men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Ellison froze solid both hands and feet and lost them all, surviving however through our terrible winter and spring until July 8. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy of Captain Schley and Lieutenant Emery, who, preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers, forced their vessels from Upernavik through Melville bay into north water at Cape York. With the foremost whaler they gained a yard wherever possible and always held it. Smith's sound was crossed and the party rescued during one of the most violent gales I have ever known. Four of us were then unable to walk and could not have survived exceeding 24 hours. Every care and attention was given us. We saved and bring back copies of meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnetic, pendulum and other observations. The Thetis remains here five days probably."

Signed, "GREELEY, Commanding."

DANENHOWER'S OPINION.

Lieutenant Danenhower expresses doubt of any great benefit resulting from Greeley's polar observations. He believes the expeditions should be abandoned, at least until some other means of locomotion are devised.

OFFICIAL CONGRATULATIONS.

The following dispatches were sent Lieutenant Greeley to-day:

SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICE, July 17.
To Lieutenant A. W. Greeley, St. John's:

Our hearts are overflowing with gladness and thanks to God for your safety, and in sadness for those who without fault of yours are dead. Your family are well and in San Diego."

W. B. HAZEN.

Lieutenant Greeley, St. John's:

Your dispatches are most satisfactory and show your expedition to have been, in the highest degree successful in every particular. This fact is not affected by disaster later.

Signed W. B. HAZEN.

GREELEY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. George Kennan of this city, the well-known Arctic traveler and author, who has taken an active interest in the recent attempt to relieve Lieutenant Greeley's party and who went before the Arctic relief board last spring to urge the co-operation of whalers in the search, was asked to-night what he thought of the news received from St. John's. "To me it [illegible]," "It is a story of remarkable and heroic achievement in a field clouded by disaster due to incompetency in Washington. If Lieutenant Greeley and his party had all returned in safety to us, as they might have done had they been properly supported, their Arctic record in point of skilful management and success would have been unparalleled. No other Arctic expedition has ever spent two consecutive winters and part of the third in such latitudes and with such results without a casualty or single case of serious sickness. If Lieutenant Greeley had found at the mouth of Smith's sound the shelter and food which he had a right to expect there he would have probably brought his entire party back to the United States in perfect health after three winters in the highest northern latitude that has ever been reached and after a series of sledging campaigns which for boldness and skill in execution have rarely if ever been surpassed."

"Could the disaster which befell his party have been avoided, with the knowledge available at the time the relief expeditions were fitted out?"

"Unquestionably, and that is the pity of it. I doubt, especially the grief which must be felt in the face of such a terrible catastrophe to think that two ships on successive years and probably a third were in a position to land stores which would have saved the lives of those 18 dead men. Beebe in '82 anchored in Payer harbor just north of Cape Sabine with a ship full of stores. Garlington the next summer anchored in the same place, also with a ship full of stores; and a few days later the Yantic with four months provisions on board was only thirty miles away. Any one of these three ships might have landed stores enough exactly where Greeley afterwards made his winter camp to have carried that brave party through, but their commanding officers were not ordered to do so and they did not think of it."

"Were Greeley's movements those which it was anticipated he would make?"

"They were precisely such as anticipated in a published letter. It is to the caches made by the British expedition of '75 on the western coast that the few survivors of Lieutenant Greeley's party mainly owe their lives."

"How important are the discoveries made by Lieutenant Greeley?"

"From the point of view of an Arctic geographer they are of first-class importance. Lieutenant Greeley has not only taken away from Commander Markham of the British navy the blue ribbon of Arctic discovery for the highest latitude ever reached in any part of the world but he has greatly extended the limit of Nares' exploration both in Greenland and Grinnell Land and has given a severe blow to Captain Nares' theory that the polar basin is a sea of immovable ice and unnavigable. Greeley has ascertained the outline of ten degrees of longitude beyond the farthest point reached by Nares. The scientific knowledge gathered by the party in the two years at Lady Franklin bay will be of great value."

CHANDLER'S COMPLIMENTS.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The following dispatch was forwarded by Secretary Chandler: Commander W. S. Schley, St. John's, N. F.

Receive my congratulations and thanks for yourself and your whole command for your prudence and courage in reaching our dead and dying countrymen. The hearts of the American people go out with great affection to Lieutenant Greeley and the few survivors saved from deadly peril. Care for them unremittingly and bid them be cheerful and hopeful on account of what life has yet in store for them. Preserve tenderly the remains of the heroic dead. Prepare them according to your judgment and bring them home. Signed W. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary Navy.

GARLINGTON'S MISTAKE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—Secretary Chandler was found at Seward Kinsey's residence at West Point this evening. In reply to a question he said: "I have nothing additional to communicate to the press. The news is sad, and yet it is fortunate that some of the party have been rescued. It is a pity Lieutenant Garlington did not remain at Littleton island after the Proteus was lost, in accordance with instructions, for he would have been joined by the Yantic with provisions and supplies and would have rescued Greeley and his party entire at Cape Sabine October 21st."

THE SURVIVORS INTERVIEWED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 17.—On arrival at the anchorage of the relief squadron, an associated press correspondent interviewed Lieutenant Greeley and other survivors of the Arctic colony, and the following facts were disclosed: On the 29th of September winter quarters were established at Cape Sabine. The commissariat had become very meagre and a cache of provisions left by the Proteus last year but poorly supplemented it. The first havoc in the ranks occurred early in January. One of the men dropped off with scurvy. In the month of April Lieutenant Lockwood and Mr. Rice the photographer succumbed after a heroic attempt to secure for their starving comrades about 200 pounds of meat supposed to be cached at a place named Baird Creek, distant about 15 miles from the encampment. Israel the astronomer perished May 7th. Lieutenant Kislingbury died June 1st and Dr. Pavy the naturalist slept into death on June 6th. Not one of the victims realized that death was near. They all died a tranquil, painless death. Two Esquimaux also perished, one of starvation; the other drowned, his kayak being pierced by some newly formed ice on April 17, thus cutting off all prospecting for supply of seal meat for the starving explorers. Ellis was rescued and safely brought on board the steamship Bear, where he died a few days subsequently. He is an extraordinary instance of human endurance. His feet and hands were literally amputated by incisive frost, and in this terrible state he lived through the dismal months until rescued. The bodies of twelve victims have been brought up by the steamers Bear and Thetis, and embalmed in tanks filled with alcohol. The survivors are all doing well, and rapidly gaining flesh and strength.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

New York Republicans Hold a Rousing Meeting.

Speeches and Resolutions Enthusiastically Received.

Tremont Temple, Boston, Overflowing with Blaine Men.

Kansas Republicans Hold Their State Convention.

Watterson Talks Tariff to Louisville Democrats.

Chairman Jones Calls for Funds of the Campaign.

Republican Ratification.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A republican mass meeting called to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan was held to-night in the Grand opera house, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street. Every available foot of space in the vast auditorium was occupied. The stage was tastefully draped with flags and bunting. On either side were hung portraits of the candidates. The audience were enthusiastic from the beginning and as prominent republicans who took their places on the platform were recognized they were lustily cheered. Among some of the more prominent persons present were Jno. A. Stewart, Jno. Jay, Judge Jno. H. Davis, Governor Cornell, Senator Warner Miller, Geo. Bliss, Elliot Shepard, John C. Fremont, Horace Russell, Jesse Seligman, Edward Mitchell, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, John Jay Knox, Whitelaw Reid, John D. Lawson, General Joseph A. Hawley, Judge George L. Andrews, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, S. R. Crueger, Charles A. Peabody, jr., Joe W. Mason, Judge Everett Hall, Dexter A. Hawkins, Jacob Hess, General Wager Swaine, James M. Varnum, Colonel C. S. Spencer, General Lloyd Aspinwall and William Dowd. The exercises began with a song by a campaign glee club. The meeting was then called to order by Col. Chas. S. Spencer, who nominated as chairman Chas. S. Smith. Mr. Smith in his opening address asked what was the issue in the canvass. A voice in the gallery replied "protection." At this the audience cheered long and loudly. Mr. Smith went on to say he agreed with the assemblage and made an argument of considerable length to show the great benefits derived from the protective tariff.

A long series of resolutions were read. The secretary was frequently interrupted by applause when the names of Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, Garfield and Arthur were referred to. The resolutions say that in appealing to the people for continued support the republican party referred to its record for the past 24 years. It was organized as a party for free soil and free speech and as a protest against slavery. As such it was bound and pledged to maintain the civil and political rights of the freedman. The services of the party in the reduction of tax and in reducing the national debt were also cited. The resumption of specie payments had furnished the people with a sound and stable currency, and within 20 years after the treasury was overflowing and the country's credit unprecedented. In all that pertained to the welfare of the people the party had shown itself to be progressive and the champion of law and order. The republican party of to-day was declared to be the same as that of other years in its devotion to principle, and its prompt response to the demands of the country, and confidence was expressed that no true republican would be deceived into giving aid and comfort to the democratic party, which while masquerading now as the party of patriotism and reform was essentially the same as when it declared the war of the union a failure and denounced amendments to the constitution, and persistently opposed all efforts to improve the civil service. The resolutions then declared the republicans of this city heartily approved the policy of the party in protecting America's industry and American workingmen from competition with any cheap, or servile labor. The party was pledged to a protective policy, and at the same time it was declared that whatever inequalities existed in the present tariff would be corrected. The democratic party, it said, could not evade its responsibility for the late attempt in congress to legislate in the interest of free trade, for which it also declared in its Chicago platform, but in vague and evasive terms. The republican party had also favored any policy which tended to increase American commerce, and had opened up many markets for American products in the western hemisphere. The wise and dignified administration of President Arthur was commended. Full faith and confidence in the character and capacity and patriotism of Jas. G. Blaine was expressed, with warm appreciation of his eminent public services and pride in his abilities which placed him in the front rank of American statesmen. General Logan was eulogized as a representative volunteer soldier whose civil record is as distinguished as and pure as his military services were brave and effective, and his nomination was heartily ratified. The resolutions were adopted unanimously amid great cheering.

The chairman introduced Wm. M. Evarts. As Evarts came to the front of the stage the house rose and cheered lustily. When quiet was obtained Evarts began his speech by referring to the "novel arrangement" of names of the democratic ticket, and caused a laugh. The speaker said he would not make a merely salutary address. The exigencies of the times made more discussion necessary. The great question is, which shall govern? There are some who hate and malign our candidates. There are some who adore the democratic party but who want Governor Cleveland for president. [Laughter.] There are some who want the republican party in power but they don't want Mr. Blaine. [Laughter.] They will make, as lawyers say, not a general verdict but a special verdict. [Laughter.] They would make the government a sort of receiver. [Laughter.] When we can alter the constitution of the United States that may do, but it won't do at this election. [Laughter and applause.] Here Mr. Evarts referred to promises which he said the democratic party had made and failed to keep them. He continued: "If there is no difference in the parties we must be in a very bad way, but we are not. Our party is the one that appeals to the higher and nobler instincts of the people, and in that is the secret of the great success of the past and in the future. [Applause.] I am no orator like Mr. Curtis, but I believe what he has said about the democratic party, and also what he has said about the republican party. [Laughter and applause.] The people want to vote for a man who is not forced upon them by bosses or office holders, or anything, not even by the unit rule. [Laughter and applause.] I cannot agree that the democratic party shall rule this country. I want freedom of suffrage and of nomination. Is there to be a conclave after the nomination is made? Such things strike at the rule of the majority, at the voice of the people. Mr. Evarts referred to the mass meeting of citizens of all parties held at the Cooper union to applaud Gov. Cleveland as a reformer. Perhaps these gentlemen believed Gov. Cleveland would remove Hubert O. Thompson, the man of $899 contracts, and Mr. Davidson, the sheriff against whom serious charges had been preferred, but what was done, asked the speaker? The county democracy and Irving Hall, I think it is, took Gov. Cleveland's name to the Chicago convention and sent John Kelly [applause] down in the depths in the cage of the unit rule. Do we want for the president a man whose statesmanship is measured by the standard of Daniel Manning and Hubert O. Thompson. Cries of no. I fought for Clay [applause], for Webster [applause], for Seward [applause], for Grant [loud applause], for the orator and statesman Jas. A. Garfield [long and loud applause], and I will fight for the orator statesman and public leader Jas. G. Blaine [great enthusiasm, cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and hats], and for the soldier and Senator Jno. A. Logan. [Great applause and cheers.] I tell you the issues are unbroken. It was well for the convention to stand by Mr. Lynch as chairman for a single day, but it will be a better thing for the party to stand by five million colored people of the country for another four years and keep them from the tyranny of the democratic party. Free trade is the same as ever. Protection means American independence. We know what the parties are and who the candidates. There can be no difficulty in choosing.

Senator Hawley, the next speaker, was received with great applause. He declared the republican party's twenty-four years of prosperity is the only platform it needs. The party is clear on the matter of tariff, but he doubted if that subject would be dwelt upon at great length in the campaign. He did not agree with all Blaine said in his South American letters, but those letters showed he was thoroughly American. One thing is worse than war and that is cowardly peace. Cheers and applause. He did not want war, but he wanted the government to be able to choose between war and peace and this required strengthening of the navy.

It was nearly midnight when Senator Hawley closed his speech, after which the meeting immediately adjourned with an enthusiastic demonstration and pledges of zealous work for the success of the ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS BLAINE MEN.

BOSTON, July 15.—The first republican ratification meeting of the campaign was held to-night in Tremont Temple. The hall was crowded. An overflow meeting was held in the basement and many turned away unable to get in the entrance. The platform was occupied by leading republicans from various sections of the state. Chairman Lodge of the republican state committee called the Tremont temple meeting to order and spoke at considerable length. He concluded by introducing Governor Robinson as presiding officer and the governor addressed the meeting. Governor Robinson was followed by Senators Dawes and Hoar, Hon. W. W. Crapo and Congressman W. W. Rice. Ex-Collector Beard presided at the overflow meeting and addresses were made by Ex-Gov. Long, Geo. A. Marden, speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and Jesse N. Gove. The meeting was the largest political gathering assembled for a long time.

Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, July 16.—The republican state convention for the nomination of state officers was called to order at 4 o'clock this afternoon by A. L. Reddin, chairman of the state committee. A. T. Dixon was made temporary chairman and J. J. Perry secretary. Committees were then appointed. When the committee on resolutions was reached, Rev. Mr. Kelly of Cowley moved that the committee be appointed by the chairman. D. R. Anthony moved selection by the delegates from each judicial district. After debate Anthony's motion was carried by a vote of 178 ayes, 166 nays. Adjourned till this evening.

The evening session convened at 8.35. The report of the committee on credentials was received. The committee on permanent organization reported for chairman George T. Barker, of Douglass, secretary, S. J. Perry, of Miami, assistant secretaries, Charles S. Martin, of Saline, and S. O. McDowell, of Cherokee. The report was adopted. The committee on rules and order of business reported requiring the report of the platform before the nominations. At 10.30 the committee was sent to interview the platform committee. They returned in five minutes and announced inability of that committee to report before 9 o'clock to-morrow. After a time spent in confusion D. R. Anthony moved to suspend the rules and nominate Albert S. Horton for chief justice by acclamation. After a desultory discussion the motion was tabled, and at 10.50 the convention adjourned till to-morrow. The committee on resolutions will report on the prohibition question that it was adopted by a vote of the people without regard to politics and that it being the law the republican party is in favor of enforcing it and all other laws. On the subject of railroads it will commend the railroad commissioners and ask for legislation that will give railroads the control of their property, but will not allow them to discriminate for or against individuals. It will ask that freight and fares be put at such prices that fair dividends can be made on actual stock, but not on fictitious or watered.

Democratic Ratification.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The democrats of Louisville to the number of 5,000 assembled on Court place this evening for the purpose of ratifying the Chicago nominations. Watterson speaking of the tariff plank said: "The national committee which lost us the election of 1880 by running away from the issue of revenue reform is now, as it was then, in the hands of protectionists. Its power directed by the fine Italian hand of Mr. Randall was put forth to pack the platform committee in the late convention. Through its agency, artfully employed, the democrats of five southern states were misrepresented on that committee, hence the disproportion which appeared in congress between the followers of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison was not maintained in the committee. The committee was in point of fact nearly equally divided, but it is fair to say also that [illegible] that after the two extremes had stripped the question of surplusage and [illegible] without [illegible] the [illegible] of their desire and extent of their demand, it appeared that we were not so far apart as we had imagined we were [illegible] about a better feeling at [illegible] a prospect of agreement. The result was that the sub committee of eight which made the platform, excepting General Butler, arrived at a final decision which carried the judgment but the hearty approval of each of the parties to it. When the [illegible] came in the general committee some [illegible] arose and a sharp contest was had on two propositions, the first had been to strike out the word "exclusively" from the declaratory clause and the [illegible] to the [illegible] action [illegible] chairman [illegible] to report the platform to the convention. It was [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] Jay, of Pennsylvania [illegible] who [illegible] "exclusively" was [illegible] No [illegible] revenue reform [illegible] 876 and [illegible] the other side [illegible] retaining the word "exclusively" [illegible] days, [illegible]. The [illegible] Mr. Morrison [illegible] col[illegible] [illegible] Mr. Randall [illegible] of his hand [illegible] asked for. It [illegible] ends the dispute between [illegible] satisfied and so are Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison and [illegible], Mr. Hurd, Mr. Mcelon and those who acted with us and [illegible] as we could. In 1880 a false issue as to the tariff was precipitated by the republicans [illegible] the canvass. The democrats ran away and were beaten. In the coming canvass the lines are clearly [illegible] drawn. No false issue or no issue can be sprung upon us and we are not going to run away. We are going to stand and fight intelligently and unanimously, and when the battle is over and won we are going to reduce war taxes at least a hundred million and revise the tariff and reduce it to a peace basis under a wise and just application of the principles unfolded and specified by the platform adopted by the national convention.

A Call for Funds

NEW YORK, July 16.—The following circular was issued from headquarters of the republican national committee:

DEAR SIR—The pending presidential campaign is of unusual importance to the country. Every republican is deeply interested in its result. The national committee on behalf of the republican party desires to make it justly vigorous and effective and success certain in October. Funds are required however to meet the lawful and necessary expenses of the campaign, and to provide the same the committee finds itself dependent upon the liberality of republicans to make such voluntary contributions as their means will permit and as they feel inclined to give. You are therefore respectfully invited to send as conveniently as you may by draft on New York or postal money order to the order of B. F. Jones, chairman republican national committee, 242 Fifth Avenue, New York city, such sum as you may desire to contribute for the objects before mentioned. Receipts for the same will be sent by return mail. The committee cheerfully calls the attention of every person holding any office, place or employment under the United States or any department of the government to the provisions of the act of congress entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, and states its influence will be exerted in conformity therewith. Respectfully,

B. F. JONES, Chairman.

The Democratic Committee

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Star says: The impression seems to be that ex-Senator Wallace will be elected chairman of the national democratic committee. It is thought Governor Cleveland prefers Manning of New York, but the understanding is that he (Manning) does not want the position. He has promised to devote his time to the canvass and to aid the committee to the full extent of his ability, but does not want to be the responsible head. From good authority it is learned that Randall forbids the use of his name. He will not stand in Wallace's way. At Chicago Randall was ably and loyally supported by Wallace, and it is said the former will now do all they can to have the latter made chairman of the committee.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

The Denver & Rio Grande pay car started out yesterday. The employes will be happy.

It seems an afternoon paper is jealous because our police is busy just now. We presume the city will not be, as it means more [illegible] for our working people.

The scare about damages is over. The opponents of prohibition and friends of back rooms did their best to frighten tax payers, but it was of no use. There will be no damages to pay for false imprisonment, unless they are one cent damages.

The Tribune in its new dress makes a handsome appearance. The dress is in admirable taste. The Tribune under the new management is winning respect for its independence in all political controversies and its devotion to the business interests of the state.

Yesterday there was a difference in public sentiment. The publication of Judge Harrison's decision showed that it did not cover as much ground as it was reported. We have a good old band and it will be enforced. There is no occasion whatever for discouragement.

Some of our readers do not seem to understand that our liquor ordinance, if invalid last January, has been valid since last April when the ordinances were revised. It is also worthy of note that the supreme court has yet to pass on the validity of the ordinance before the revision. The city still controls the situation.

We printed yesterday a memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union asking for the disfranchisement of the women in Utah, on the ground that their vote was cast almost unanimously in the interest of polygamy. It was a wise suggestion and puts the women of this organization in an admirable light as regards political questions. Of course they did not hold that the right to vote was a natural one, but simply a matter of expediency.

The greatest fight in the primaries this year will be in Arapahoe county. The contending interests are strong and anxious for victory. Governor Grant and Judge Symms will each strive to secure control of the delegation to the state convention and it is necessary to control the county convention to do this. Then each of the senatorial candidates will seek to control the convention to nominate his own candidates for the legislature. This will be therefore the most exciting political contest Arapahoe has ever had.

An evening paper suggests the city immediately compromise with Mr. Burnham for false imprisonment. This the city will not and should not do. There is no occasion for it. No damages could be obtained in a decent court. He was found guilty of violating what he supposed was a valid law when he broke it. The fact that the law was found to be technically invalid Mr. Burnham was found to be unintentionally innocent. Such unintentional innocence will not appeal to any jury, whether the case is tried here or elsewhere. The silly talk about damages is only a covert method to discourage prosecutions by appealing to the pocket books of narrow minded tax payers.

There were several persons confined in the penitentiary who got out on a writ of habeas corpus because through the action of the legislature of 1881 there were some defects in the criminal laws. None of these men sued for false imprisonment. It was the intention of the legislature to make these laws valid at the time of the conviction, and hence no claim for false imprisonment was made. Some were deprived of their liberty for over a year, and if they had a right to damages, they could have obtained very large damages. It is almost parallel to our local case. A law supposed to be valid for over six years was violated. A fine was exacted which was not paid and imprisonment. The term of imprisonment was cut short, because the law was declared invalid on a technicality. There is no more ground for damages than in the much severer cases where imprisonment was for a much longer time.

The [illegible] court and silly talk [illegible] suits against the city for damages by a few of our druggists. Those who have compromised can not recover because they paid voluntarily.

The article [illegible] this morning's GAZETTE [illegible] dead and do insist.

As an [illegible] I positively deny the first assertion [illegible] any suit against the city for either damages or recovery.

As to the assertion about those who compromised, I desire to say that I paid under the pressure of duress [illegible] by the city's officials, who assured me that myself and family would be [illegible] unless I yielded to their [illegible] business and financial standing ruined thereby should I decline to accede to their exorbitant demands, which were [illegible] against me by a purchased and questionable species of evidence, which would not stand the test [illegible]. The voluntary part of my action in acceding to the city's demands, was [illegible] to a man who is "held up" at the entrance of a dark alley at night time. Simply this, and nothing more.

THOMAS GOWENLOCK.

Though the above communication was not sent to the GAZETTE for publication, yet it is only just to give Mr. Gowenlock's version of the alleged "hold up" and robbery. Mr. Gowenlock's verbiage (to use a favorite term of Mr. Gowenlock at a public meeting in describing his own expression) does not make clear his answer to our alleged "exaggeration" which he quotes. It is somewhat remarkable that he takes so much to himself. We will confess however that a part was intended for him. He is reported on the streets to have talked of intending to recover a part of the compromise money from the city and it has been said that he has thought of employing a prominent Denver lawyer to manage his case. This may not be true and we would not have stated this had Mr. Gowenlock not called on us to give some of the "talk on the street" by charging us with injustice. We cannot say however whether he intended to deny in his second paragraph that he talked of bringing a suit or to deny that he had brought a suit. The latter was not charged and the former must be intended, though we may misunderstand his "verbiage."

The last paragraph entitles Mr. Gowenlock to a good deal of sympathy. He says that he did not voluntarily, from a generous desire to increase the balance in the city treasury, pay the compromise money. But he was "held up" and paid his fine to keep from going to jail. This should be investigated. It is true that Mr. Gowenlock was found guilty several times of breaking ordinances. But then why should he be compelled to pay the fines? If Mr. Gowenlock refuses why then the city should stop right there and beg Mr. Gowenlock's pardon for giving him the trouble of refusing to pay his fine. There is another injustice. It seems that the city went so far as to hire detectives to find out if Mr. Gowenlock was breaking the ordinance. This gives a liquor seller trouble, as he don't know whom it is safe to sell to. It interferes with business and should not be tolerated. Why, no man is safe breaking our liquor ordinances under such circumstances. It is unjustifiable interference with all back room business and will break it up entirely, if the city pursues such a questionable course. There is no money in it now, we hear on every side. Besides the evidence was purchased, or rather the detective was to be paid for getting cases. This is all wrong and it should be understood hereafter that no detective shall be paid for this service. It seems also that it injures the financial and business standing of a man to prosecute and convict him of breaking law. Many a man's reputation has been injured for life by convicting him of a crime and sending him to the penitentiary. It is unjust and unfair and should not be tolerated in a free country. What is a freeman better than a slave if he is to be punished for breaking the law? Then, too, the demands were exorbitant. It is true that all the cases against him would have amounted to several thousand dollars in costs and fines and that only $500 and costs were paid. But the city could have compromised for one cent damages if it had chosen and so saved $499.99 to the compromiser. Looking at it from this standpoint the demand was exorbitant when it could have been so much less. There are analies who will say that this reasoning is flimsy, but they do not look at it from the right standpoint. Mr. Gowenlock's case appeals for sympathy in every way.

Of all the remarkable speeches Mr. Gladstone has made since his return to the house last April, the most remarkable is that made some two weeks ago when he moved the passage of the franchise bill to a third reading. He drew attention to the coming conflict in the following:

With respect to threats held out, I wish principally to point out that we have acted suitably to those words of Shakespeare, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel." If there was anything suggested to us not incompatible with the objects we had in view, we did not refuse it, for the sake of avoiding such a quarrel, which I should regard as a calamity grievous to the country, bringing into question the parliamentary institutions under which we have lived so long. (Cheers and counter cheers.) A conflict which if there are in the country men in whose opinion such a conflict may be a good thing, it was our solemn duty to take every reasonable means of avoiding. For that reason we have considered every question in what we considered the way most likely to avoid resistance and most likely to avoid conflict between the Houses of the legislature. It is true that no word of acknowledgment of this has been uttered; but, on the other hand, we have been told that this is a bill to insure the permanent existence of a liberal government. (Opposition cheers.) Is that an equitable or a liberal mode of looking at public questions? Is it a rational mode? (Cheers.)

He then shows that the mass of the people to be enfranchised belong to the agricultural class and are under the immediate influence of the farmer, landlord and clergy. If the new voters are to be under any one party influence, that party will be the conservative. Mr. Gladstone then shows the various ways in which he has sought to avoid a quarrel with the house of lords by accepting conservative features of the bill against his own wishes and at the expense of the support of some of his liberal friends. He then concludes with this solemn warning:

I think we have given sufficient evidence of our desire to avoid a quarrel. I am bound to say that I hold the question of this evidence to be matter of the greatest importance, because even the remote probability of a conflict between the two houses upon such a question as this I take to be the most serious prospect that has been opened during my recollections since the crisis of the corn laws was opened to the view of parliament. (Cheers.) I will not undertake to put a limit to the mischief and the difficulties which might result. (Loud cheers and counter cheers.) Most grave I am confident—too painfully confident—they will be. (Renewed cheers and counter cheers.) But what the ultimate issue of it will be I have not a doubt. (Renewed cheers and counter cheers.) That the duty of preventing it by every reasonable means was the most sacred duty incumbent upon us on this occasion, next to the great business of enfranchising a vast mass of the population, I do not doubt, and the second duty, as well as the first of our obligations, which we have carefully and strenuously endeavored to fulfil. (Cheers.) I beg to move the third reading of the bill. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone may be too apprehensive. But he indicates that the constitutional revolution in England so frequently predicted is not far off.

There was a grand Blaine ratification meeting in Denver, last Wednesday evening. The principal speech was made by the Hon. E. O. Wolcott. It is the manliest republican speech we have read since the nomination of Blaine. It will do more to bring independents into party line than a thousand cracks of the whip. This is not the year to appeal to party loyalty when an independent hesitates to vote for Blaine. It is no time to deny the right to bolt when a republican says he can not conscientiously vote for Blaine. It should be admitted at the outset that a voter should not violate his conscience nor vote for a man he knows to be corrupt, though his party needs his vote. The right method is to show that the candidate is worthy of support. Many papers east have pursued a silly and childish policy with the independents. They have sneered at their convictions instead of showing they have been formed from misapprehension of the facts; they have preached against bolting, instead of asserting that it is the most sacred obligation a voter has. There would have been no republican party had not noble patriots like Sumner, Adams, Seward, Hale, Chase, Giddings and Wade, put the dictates of conscience above the dictates of party and organized the great bolt which ruined the "grand old" whig party and gave us in its place the republican party. It is a profanation to appeal to any man in the name of the republican party to violate his solemn convictions in casting his vote. Mr. Wolcott's speech for this reason has the true republican ring and accurately represents the views of the party. We would reprint it all this morning if we had room. Parts of the speech we do not quote contain eloquent appeals to vote for Blaine. We quote the following:

But in these "piping times of peace," when money getting is the chief end of most men's ambition, and especially in this young state where money is quickly made and lightly held, and where corrupt methods have already shown us that the longest purse can reach the honors, there is no room for doubt as to the duty which every honest man owes to his party. Parties are individuals, sometimes become careless of public opinion; and if, for the time, no great issues are presented, in local matters, it sometimes happens that primary elections are carried in the interest of some unworthy man who seeks office and preferment to glaze and cover an unsavory record; or of some man whom the sudden acquisition of wealth which he never earned by the sweat of his brow had made ambitious, and who fancies that his dollars and cents will serve instead of brains and sense. If enough primaries are carried in this way, the minority of the convention is powerless. And then we are told that the majority must govern, and that we must "take our medicine" without whining, and vote for unfit men for the sake of a "grand old party." Such a doctrine, gentlemen, may do, but it won't do for me. I love the party to which I belong * * * * and I do not propose to be driven out of it because I refuse my vote to a man who seeks office or preferment, as in old days criminals sought the sanctuary as a refuge from prison, or because I work and fight and protest against conferring public office upon a man who is not entitled to private respect. (Applause.) And I say if it is essential that any party should find success with bad leaders, and with the aid of men who are unworthy of confidence, then I say that such a party has outlived its usefulness, and should sink forever in the waves of defeat. 'Necessity is the argument of tyrants'; the creed of slaves. We build for the future, or we destroy for the future. This year is not the only year in the calendar. Whatever of good or evil we throw into the scale will grow with the weight of years and in the long run the party which contains within its ranks members who have the moral courage to reject unfit men who have forced themselves into prominence, will have done more than an hundred fold to preserve the "principles of eternal justice" which make the party worth saving, than all the "committees" now or hereafter organized, whose business it is in a campaign to shut their eyes, swallow the ticket and cackle about "party fealty." * * * *

The obligation which rests upon us cannot be delegated to any "committee" or to any convention, and the man who is willing to have his convictions stifled because a party whip is cracked over him and is afraid to hold up his head as a free man, do his own thinking, and give a reason for the faith that is in him, is unfit to enjoy the right of suffrage. There is a better way to meet these questions, and that is to nominate good men for office; and when you have them nominated stand by them, and when any man assails them prove him to be wrong or prove him to be a liar.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George W. Cable will spend the summer with his family at Simsbury, Conn.

Mrs. Logan now hands the New York Tribune to the senator without reading it over carefully herself.—[Chicago Herald.

George Augustus Sala boasts that he has written over 7,000 newspaper essays in a journalistic career of thirty-five years.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins, formerly of California, is building a stone dwelling house at Great Barrington, Mass., which will cost $1,000,000.

Bishop Whipple is said to have ridden horseback over 30,000 miles during his forty years' service among the red men of the northwest.

Pauline Lucca, who is being treated for hay fever in London, scarcely looks a day older than she did when she captivated American audiences ten years ago.

The next President of the United States will be an LL.D., like the present incumbent. Bowdoin College conferred the degree upon James G. Blaine last week.

"Belle Boyd," who held a commission in the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson, is now the wife of Colonel John S. Hammond, who lives in Dallas, Texas.

Richard A. Proctor, the astonomer, says that Mr. Wiggins' new moon theory is not worth notice, and that the Canadian weather prophet is either a noodle or a rogue.

Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon is to remain as the pastor of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, but may not be formally installed for a year yet.

William A. Judson, business manager of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, has been elected chief of the printing and publishing bureau of the cotton centennial and world's exposition.

Geraniums and calceolaria kept in a room are said to be of great assistance in driving away flies. At all events, the growing plants will brighten up the dullest room and distract the attention of the occupants from these summer time pests.

Ex-Minister Sargent is mentioned for the United States senatorship from California, to succeed Senator Farley, whose health precludes him from being a candidate. Mr. Sargent is now making a short visit in New England before returning to his home in California.

Mrs. J. W. Mackay, says the Continental Gazette, has been called upon to part with her petted protege, Master John Russell Young, Jr., now a thriving infant of over ten months old. The aunt of the late Mrs. Young, Mrs. Jewell, arrived in Paris some days ago, and has taken the little fellow to a boarding house prior to her departure with him for the United States.

Joseph Smith, son of the founder of the Mormon Church, and several other Mormons are at Richmond, Mo., making a careful comparison of the Mormon book as now published, with the original manuscript, which is in the possession of David Whitmer, of Richmond. Mr. Whitmer claims to be one of the three persons who saw the "angel" give the graven plates to Joseph Smith, and this manuscript is a copy of the plates made by the prophet himself, and the only one in existence.

Mr. Philip Hamilton, the youngest son of the great Alexander Hamilton, died at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday. We do not know his exact age, but it must have been considerably more than 80 years. The last time we remember seeing Mr. Hamilton was about the year 1854, when he came into the Tribune office late one night to inform us that, although he was a Hunker democrat, he had been sheltering a fugitive slave from Maryland in his house for two or three days, and desired that some person should be sent to him who would pilot the man safely on the way to Canada. Mr. Hamilton requested that his part in the transaction should not be made public, and this is the first time that we have ever printed it. It inspired us with the belief that he was a man of excellent heart, and this belief we have never seen any reason to change.—New York Sun.

The engagement of Mme. Patti for America is now signed and on Saturday, November 1, says The World (London), "she sails for New York for her farewell to America. As if such a thing were possible! The fact is that dire necessity and sheer misery force her to work for an existence. Her property in Wales is worth $300,000, her diamonds about $200,000, and, besides that, all she has is barely more than a million dollars. You don't expect anybody to make both ends meet on such a pitiable allowance?"

James E. Stewart, who died at the Cincinnati workhouse, was the author of "Jennie, the Flower of Kildare," and other popular songs. He recently left a waltz song, entitled "Autumn Leaves," and a plaintive little ballad, called "Sing, sweet birds, o'er Jamie's Grave," with his publishers, with instructions that they were to be published after his death. He was sentenced to the workhouse for passing bogus checks at the Ingersoll lecture, and his death was due to prolonged dissipation.

The Boston Herald gives the following directions for banging a hammock: "For reclining purposes the head should be higher than the feet. A good rule is to fasten the head of the hammock six feet three inches from the ground or floor, and the lower end three feet three inches. The distance between the two should be eighteen or twenty feet, though fifteen feet will answer. The longer rope should be at the bottom end, as this makes swinging much easier and more agreeable."

For many years the late William A. Beach dyed his hair and beard black. He and the Hon. Martin I. Townsend were one day trying a cause and, says the Troy Press, Mr. Beach alluded to Mr. Townsend as his "venerable friend," although the latter was slightly his junior. "Brother Beach," replied Mr. Townsend, passing his hand over his own white hair, "nobody knows better than you that the apparent difference in our ages is merely colorable"—laying a sarcastic stress upon the technical last word.

A dinner was given in London recently by Mr. Grey, M. P., to Henry Villard, at which a number of the English visitors to the Pacific slope at the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad, last autumn, were present. Lord Carrington made a speech highly complimentary to the energy, enterprise and financial ability of Mr. Villard, and presented him, on behalf of his British guests, with a beautiful silver cup shaped like an urn, and handsomely wrought, with a suitable inscription. Mr. Villard responded modestly and happily. He expects to return home about the first of August.

The Racing Record.

CHICAGO, July 15.—This was the ninth and closing day of the Chicago driving park summer trotting meeting. The events on the cards for the day were the conclusion of the 2:27 race, in which six heats were trotted yesterday, and the race open to all trotters. The weather was cool and cloudy with a light breeze; track fast. Unfortunately the attendance was limited, as one of the most sensational performances of the year was witnessed on the last day. In August '76, at Hartford, Smuggler trotted a mile in 2:15¼, and from that day to this that figure has stood as the best record for stallions for years. Last season Phallas trotted in 2:15½, and it was admitted to be but a question of time when he would obliterate Smuggler's performance. That time came to-day when this great son of Dictator and Betsey Trotwood trotted a full mile in 2:13¾ in the fourth heat, after having won two preceding heats in very fast time, thus beating Smuggler's record 1½ seconds. This is not only the fastest stallion time but the fastest fourth heat ever trotted by any animal. The first quarter was trotted in 33¾ seconds, the half in 1:07½, the three-quarters in 1:40½. The first and second quarters were trotted at a 2:15 gait; the third at the rate of 2:12, and the last quarter at the rate of 2:13.

First race, 2:27 class, unfinished yesterday—Ace aide 4, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1; Frank Landers, 6, 1, 5, 1, 3, 4, 2; Prince 5, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3; Lynwood 0, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 4; Billy Boy 3, 5, 2, 5, 4, r. o.; Maybird 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, r. o. Time 2:21, 18¾, 20¼, 20¾, 21¼, 24¼, 21.

Second race, free for all trotters, brought out four animals whose breeding in all respects was gilt edge: Phallas, by Dictator, dam Betsey Trotwood; Fany Witherspoon, by Almont, dam Lizzie Witherspoon; Catchfly, by Administrator, dam Cachuca; and Clemmie G, by Magic, dam by Ned. In the light of past performances and of the result of the race it is difficult to understand why the backers of the notoriously unreliable though undeniably fast mare Catchfly should have made her such a strong favorite before the opening of the race that she sold two to one against the field. Summary: J. I. Case's Phallas 4, 1, 1, 1; J. D. Pepper's Catchfly 1, 4, 3, 4; G. W. Saunders' Clemmie G 3, 3, 2, 2; J. W. Woodman's Fanny Witherspoon 2, 2, 4, 3. Time 2.19¾, 15¼, 18¾, 13¾.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Monmouth Park—Mile and three furlongs—Barnes first, Jack of Hearts second, Monitor third; time 2.25½.

Selling allowances, three-fourths mile—Cricket won, Detective second, Little Savage third; time 1.16½. The winner sold for $1,305.

Midsummer handicap, mile—Little Minch won, Buckstone second, Thackeray third; time 1.4-.

Free handicap sweepstakes, mile and a quarter—Euclid won easily, Free Gold second, Royal Arch third; time 2.10¾.

Selling allowances, mile—Hartford won, Bluestring second, Lytton third; time 1.50½.

Handicap hurdle race, mile and three-quarters—Marshal won, Gendarm second, Bally third; time 3.18¼.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—Summer trotting meeting, first day: 2.30 class, $1,500, ten starters—May Bird took the first and second heats, Minnie O the third heat and second money, Belle F fifth heat and third money, Cassarella 4th heat and money. Time 2.2-, 23, 23½, 25½, 25¼.

Class 2.40, purse $1,500, Blanche Clemmans won in straight heats, Homewood 2, Money Broker 3; time 27¼, 30, 30¼. The next race was unfinished on account of darkness.

China Preparing for War.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Bearing on the dispatch from Paris last night that war between France and China is believed inevitable the Call this morning published a long article on information previously received from a high and reliable source confirming the statement. It also publishes a letter from Tso Sung Tang, military grand secretary, dated Tien-Tsing, May 19, '84, to a wealthy and influential Chinaman of this city announcing a determination to combat the French and ordering tax to be levied on all Chinese here, in Denver, New York and elsewhere in the United States, for the purpose of providing funds for the imperial treasury for this object. Half a million dollars raised in this way were sent to China July 1st on the steamer Tokio. A like amount will be forwarded on the next steamer.

Another letter received through Tong King Sing, president of the Chinese Merchants Steam Navigation company, referring to a previous one, says: A secret treaty was made in December, '83, between Germany and China, whereby Germany will support the latter in a war with France, in return Germany to exercise a sovereignty over the island of Formosa and construct naval military stations at different points for the Chinese government. China will refuse the payment of 250,000,000 indemnity to France.

COLORADO JOURNALISTS.

An Interesting Sketch of Mr. Stanley Wood, a Former Editor of the Gazette.

James McCarthy, better known under the nom de plume of "Fitz-Mac," has of late contributed to the columns of the "Opinion" sketches of various Colorado journalists. In the last issue of that paper he gives the following complimentary and very readable sketch of Mr. Stanley Wood, formerly city editor of the GAZETTE, which we reproduce, knowing that it will be of interest to his many friends in Colorado Springs:

Pushing my way through the crowd that was surging up Sixteenth street Tuesday afternoon, I ran into the arms of a little stump of a man with blue eyes and yellow hair. His face was broad and round and placid, with not a particle more expression in it than the top of a cheese. He was dressed in a pepper-and-salt suit of clothes a good deal—in fact a great deal—the worse for wear. They looked as if they were made to cover and not adorn him. His flat, easy shoes were above any suspicion of blacking. His little hat shoved back on his head showed that his pate was quite bald. There was a pensive, far-away look in his little blue eyes. Altogether he had the appearance of a Dutch count hunting for funds to settle with his washerwoman.

I have been thus particular to describe his appearance on that afternoon, for, unless the fates are crossed in their purpose, he will be one of the distinguished men of America, and then nobody will dare tell the truth about him.

"Stanley," I said, as he grasped my hand cordially and drew me aside from the surging crowd, "I'm getting jealous of you."

"Now, what have I done, Mac?" he asked anxiously, with a quaint twinkle in his little blue eyes.

"Well, for a long time I have myself enjoyed the distinction of being the worst-dressed man connected with the Colorado press, and I believe you are filching even that distinction from me."

"You wrong yourself, Mac; you do, indeed! You are still peerless. You have a fund of undeveloped resources in the line of shabbiness that makes you safe. Why, you might get that shirt washed (provided you could lie in bed while the Chinaman had it); you might pin up the lining of your coat, button both of your shoes, brush your hat, and even indulge in two suspenders instead of one to hold up your pantaloons, and still be safe beyond competition. Say, don't be jealous; it wrings my soul to see such a marvel of shabbiness troubling himself about a matter in which he is so unapproachably preeminent. But come along up to the house and I'll give you that scrap-book we were talking about."

Not a smile had crossed his expressionless face during this persiflage, but the quaint drollery of his wit was only heightened by its apparent unconsciousness.

I walked along up Lawrence street with him—a good way up, to where property is cheap and the houses are small—and we turned into a very pretty and comfortable brick cottage. Mr. Wood was only married last fall (for though his pate is bald, he is only 33), and I had never met his wife. I had, however, a recollection of hearing that he had married a fine singer, the soprano of one of our best church choirs, and I had a curiosity to see her and see what sort of a home he had. A beautiful young woman, with classical features, fine dark eyes and a glory of silken brown hair, opened the door to admit us. She has the face of Raphael's Madonna. I saw that they touched hands fondly as we passed in, and I knew that he had lost his welcoming kiss by bringing me with him. Their home is what one might expect of such people. Two cultivated beings, each a genius, both accustomed to the society of the distinguished and the good, neither wanting in that consciousness of capacity and respectability which gives ease to the manners and dignity to the character of men and women, are not likely to make an upholstery museum of their home. These sensible young folks own their house. They are not rich, but they have taste, and so when they came to furnish it, instead of going to a second-hand store and filling their rooms, as vulgar people would, with stuffy goods that impart an air of dilapidated grandeur and awaken a suspicion of bed-bugs in the upholstery, they got everything fresh and new and simple. A pretty tea-table was spread in the back parlor. A fine piano was the chief feature of the front one. There were tasteful little bits of woman's handiwork about; some amateur drawings and paintings suggesting ambitious school-days, on the walls; some little pieces of music on the piano, some penciled scores, where the fond wife had attempted to write music for her talented husband's songs, scattered on the stand, and a hundred little things that gave the assurance, to a quick eye, of mutual love and labor and high ambition between this most charming and simple couple. It was, as compared with the everlasting struggle that most young people of the present day are making to bolster up their social station, like leaving a hot-house full of stilted and forced bloom and turning into a pasture full of clover and daisies and buttercups, and redolent with a homely and healthy fragrance. The fine piano preserved them a connection with art, the scrap-book which he brought me showed their intimacy with creative literature. I have described them with something like impertinent familiarity, but these are people you will hear of again—ten or fifteen years hence, perhaps—among the distinguished of the land. They are both Ohio people, educated at Oberlin.

During the last year Mr. Wood has contributed four poems to the Century, the first literary magazine in the world. This is but a trifle of all his work, and yet is an achievement that would make most of us proud of ourselves. I doubt if another single author in America has had as many pieces printed in as prominent a place within the same time. He has also contributed to Manhattan, to St. Nicholas, to Wide-Awake, to the New York World, and other publications, besides, as a regular duty, editing the literature of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and with all this labor has found time to write sparkling libretto, in verse, for two comic operas—a drama called "A Wedge of Gold," and a character play—this in collaboration with that gifted genius, Will Visscher—entitled "Franz and Mina." As this last was written especially for Schwartz, the German character actor, who died recently, it will probably be a loss to the author. His "Spanish Dollars" will be set to music at once and produced at Haverly's Chicago theatre. The other comic opera, "Precilla," a uproarious travesty of the Miles Standish story, is now being scored at the Conservatoire in Paris.

Just at present Mr. Wood is plodding along the dusty walks of ordinary life, as anxious about his bread and butter and his soup-bone as the rest of us; but one of these mornings we shall wake up and find him missing from our midst. The gods will have called him to Olympus, and his food will be nectar and ambrosia, while we are grubbing around to raise the price of a week's board.

Literature is a very discouraging and unremunerative business in the first struggle, but the step from drudgery to eminence is often a sudden one, and the great reward of literary glory is that money comes with fame. Bartley Campbell, whom I remember as a literary hack—and a rather unpromising one, too—around Pittsburg fifteen years ago, is now in receipt of a revenue of $50,000 a year from his dramas. Where good health and industry are joined to talents, there is no field of fame that offers a larger or surer reward than literature.

Would you like to know something of Stanley Wood's antecedents? Fortunately I am able to inform you. He is the son of a clergyman, born at Peru, Ohio. While at Oberlin college he was one of the founders and became the first editor of the college paper, The Oberlin Review. He evinced so much literary ability that he was elected class poet, and was assigned the valedictory. He was graduated in 1875, and went at once to New York, where he joined the city staff of the Tribune. After one year of dull, unappreciated drudgery on that paper as "space man," he left and went on the World, under Ballard Smith, then city editor. He struck Smith's attention at once, and was assigned to a class of work in which his quaint literary characteristics served him to good purpose. He was given the police courts. In three months he had made a name for himself. I find in his scrap-book one little bit that shows the quaint and humorous way in which he handled his material, and, pasted above it the following appreciative little note from Ballard Smith, which shows that, in spite of his well known self-conceit, the writer was a most cordial encourager of merit in those below him on the staff:

Dear Mr. Wood:

Your astronomical article in to-day's World is one of the brightest bits of humor I have ever seen in a newspaper. Yours, etc.,

B. S.

Tuesday, November 20, 1877.

An Astronomical Study.

THE PHENOMENA OF THE SKIES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE POLICE COURT.

The law of periodicity of revolution, as applied to bodies treated of in astronomy, has been found to apply with equal accuracy to the bodies treated of in the police courts. The phenomena of the skies, compared with the phenomena of the courts, exhibit remarkable examples of parallelism. In the one are found planets which complete their orbits with mathematical precision. In the other are found prisoners whose return can be predicted with no less accuracy. There are comets, to be sure, whose eccentric orbits cannot be calculated and so there are eccentric inebriates who appear to have none of that order which is said to be heaven's first law. The reporter of the World has made a long series of careful observations in the Jefferson Market police court, and from a large mass of statistics has worked out the orbit of one of those prisoners which the policemen, with an evident glimmering of astronomical knowledge, have called "rounders." The example selected is known to the astronomers of the court as Kate McNally. Her orbit may be roughly indicated by the following diagram:

Police court ———————— The Island.

The line represents the orbit with its edge turned toward the observer. When Kate is at the police court she is said to be in perigree. When at the island she is said to be in apogee. Her revolution occupies exactly eleven days, and the peculiarity of the matter is that Kate remains at her perigree for just ten days. The statistics have been tabulated as follows:

Centripetal force [illegible] Whisky.
Centrifugal force [illegible] Hon.
Time of [illegible] days.
Cause of variation [illegible]
[illegible] lack of [illegible]

Kate McNally can always be found in the constellation the reverse of A[illegible].

He soon began writing "[illegible] Wood Ballads" which took the public fancy greatly, and his "Polycarp Papers" and the "Parker Papers" also became features of the World. When his health broke down, and in 1878 he came to Colorado Springs, and when the GAZETTE of that place was started he was given the city editorship. He achieved immediate success in that position, and the following spring wrote the operetta, "Brittle Silver," which enjoyed a week's run at the Tabor Grand in Denver, and was also produced in several other Colorado towns.

Mr. Wood's literary efforts evince a marked droll humor with a sharp point, but not deep insight into the springs of human motive. I have seen nothing to indicate that he is likely to stir the soul of humanity, but what is more available in the production of money, he has the art in an eminent degree to engage the fancy. He is almost certain to be a very successful writer, and almost equally certain never to be a great one. His genius is true and original, and humorous and quaint, but not deep-sighted. He is a man you should cultivate if you want to be acquainted with the literary notabilities of the future, for he is sure to become the fashion. The writer he most strongly resembles is Oliver Wendell Holmes, and if he had been educated at Harvard instead of Oberlin his mind would have received a finer culture and his genius a stronger impulse. I had rather a boy of mine were never educated than to have his mind benighted by the mean sectarianism of that Ohio school.

Here is a little travesty of the story of Diogenes from St. Nicholas, which, as well as anything, illustrates the quaint humor of Mr. Wood. It is one of the merest trifles among his work, but strikes me as being thoroughly characteristic of the bent of his genius.

The Old Man Who Lived in a Tub.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

I.

There was once an old man who lived in a tub;
'Twas his office, his mansion, his shop and his club;
'Twas the place where he lived and the place where he died,
And doubtless as many more places beside.

II.

This funny old man was as poor as a rat,
But was wise and contented in spite of all that,
For if he'd had silver and gold by the ton,
A pocket to hold it he never had one.

III.

'Tis said as he sat in the tub by the wall
A king's shadow chanced upon him to fall.
Did he think it an honor? Indeed not, instead—
"Get out of my sunshine," this old fellow said.

IV.

He carried his lantern by day and by night,
And when people laughed at the comical sight,
He said as he flashed its bright beams around,
"I'll blow out the light when an honest man's found."

V.

He never found the man. Suppose that he came
To our country to-day, in search of the same;
Would he blow out the blaze—this funny old wight—
Or go off and order a calcium light?

FITZ-MAC.

The Iron Trade.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron master, in an interview with the Chronicle-Telegraph reporter to-day says: That the story cabled from London in regard to a quarrel between himself and Storey, M. P., who owns seventeen English newspapers, is untrue. He states that business in England in the iron trade is in a wretched condition, and although steel rail manufacturers have formed a union it will not hold. He says American rails are selling at prices lower than ever and predicts the shutting down of mills, as railroads are asking for delay in the delivery of rails.

A Fatal Accident.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Trestle work of a skating rink in course of erection on West Washington street near Curtis, fell this afternoon and killed three workmen and injured a dozen others.

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No person is authorized to collect any money for this paper unless he has a receipt signed by the undersigned, to offset any of our accounts.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE should be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we will not war any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

[illegible] democrats are generally satisfied with the result of the Chicago convention.

How will the wool growers of Ohio, West Virginia and Colorado look on the allusion to the raw materials in the democratic platform?

[illegible] eminent German physician, [illegible] the cholera plague now prevailing in [illegible] France, will certainly extend [illegible] Europe.

[illegible] Grant and Ward reports [illegible] amounting to nearly seventeen hundred thousand dollars, against assets of sixty seven [illegible] dollars.

[illegible] is not [illegible] to pass over [illegible] to the democrats. [illegible] graves of fallen [illegible] yet.

[illegible] were [illegible]. We do not [illegible]. It is generally an [illegible] investment.

[illegible] facts of our [illegible]. We advise these happy [illegible] decks to the premises [illegible] is then likely to be [illegible].

[illegible] prove vain our [illegible] have this credit, that [illegible] were breaking a vaud law, [illegible] was popular [illegible].

[illegible] worst [illegible] would wed [illegible] to be a very [illegible].

[illegible] stop this nefarious back [illegible] we hail [illegible].

[illegible] the text of [illegible] the human [illegible] a decision that was [illegible] great care. It will [illegible] appointment to our readers, [illegible] that doubts of the validity [illegible] When the people of a city [illegible] to pass a sectarian ordinance [illegible] violating the constitutional right, [illegible] and it is the recognized [illegible] ordinance, common sense would [illegible] but it seems [illegible] law and common sense do not always agree. The decision evidently represents the convictions and convictions of Judge Harrison and shows so much study and care that it is deserving of great consideration. But it is not worth while to consider all cases brought before the decision in April last post. The most intelligent and conscientious of judges sometimes make mistakes and supreme courts are established to correct them.

There is a good deal of loose and silly talk [illegible] against the city for damages by a few of our druggists. Those who have complied cannot recover, because they paid voluntarily. Those who have paid fines may recover when the supreme court decides the ordinance invalid. Others talk about damages for false imprisonment and injury to business. We would like to see these fellows begin suit for damages. It will then be time for the Colorado Springs company to bring some of the forfeiture suits that it has such ample proof to sustain. It is not necessary to press the ordinance to enable the Colorado Springs company to bring suit for forfeiture. It is only necessary to prove the sale of liquor. This can be easily done. Those druggists who still propose to fight the city will find that the validity of the deed to the property they occupy cannot be attacked, and that it will be expensive to fight both the city and the Colorado Springs company. This company proposes to give the city its moral support and will act when necessary. This may be treated as a vague suggestion or an irresponsible threat, but we advise property owners to look upon it as a cold fact.

At the recent republican national convention George William Curtis drew this picture of democracy:

We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.

This is the party to which Curtis is now giving his support.

In the same speech Mr. Curtis also said:

I shall not repeat to you the splendid story of the republican party—a story that we never tire of telling and that our children will never tire of hearing; a story which is written upon the hearts of all American citizens, because it records greater services for liberty, for the country, for mankind, than those of any party in any other nation and at any other period of time. What is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the republican party has been always the party of the best instincts of the highest purposes of the American people. This is its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism, and Christian devotion to liberty.

This is the party that Mr. Curtis is now trying to defeat.

Mr. Chaffee's friends do not attempt to defend him, but say that party loyalty demands acquiescence in his appointment. There may be a difference of opinion on this subject. There are people who believe Mr. Chaffee is one of the most dishonest and disputable politicians in this country. Does party loyalty demand that they shall acquiesce in putting a corrupt man in the most honorable position in the canvass? Does party loyalty compel that we shall put the good name of the party into the hands of a corruptionist to be snitched by him? Most assuredly not. To be silent is cowardice and indicates a want of sensitiveness to the party's honor that is anything but creditable. Before the fall is over Mr. Chaffee's infamous record will be spread before the country. Then it will be too late to protest. It will lose thousands of votes when it is fully understood what kind of men Chaffee, Clayton, Elkins and Newlands are, and that they are to make the campaign. This may be disastrous but if the party protests now it will be evidence that this elevation was an accident that the party is not responsible for. Loyalty to the republican party never demanded the indorsement of a corrupt man or complicity with low and corrupt political methods. It is time this silly talk about allegiance loyalty be stopped. It is only used to protect corrupt men and cover up their infamous records.

Mr. Hendricks accepts, though he was quite coy at first. It is not altogether just to judge a man entirely by the past. But it is just in the case of Mr. Hendricks, because he lives in the past and has not been representative of any live issue in ten years. His record is anything but creditable. He was a copperhead during the war. After the war he opposed all reconstruction measures and constitutional amendments. When there was the inflation agitation, he was an inflationist. There have been few heresies in American politics that he has not at vocated. While he was in congress during the war and after, he opposed legislation of most vital importance to the country and which time has fully demonstrated the wisdom of. He favored at the same time the measures that we can now all see would have been disastrous to the government if carried out. If his advice had been followed we should still have been in civil war or else the people of the south would have been extirpated. He is the representative of all that was bad in recent statesmanship and was the opponent of all that was good. As has been said of another, he never was right except at the wrong time. He has nothing in common with the young democracy. His nomination will call up and make alive all those war issues which we hoped were dead for ever. His nomination is a weak and will drive votes from Cleveland that he would otherwise have secured.

The work of the democratic convention is over and Cleveland and Hendricks is the ticket. Whether it will prove to be a strong one depends largely upon the course of Tammany in the campaign. Kelly says that he will not raise a finger to elect Cleveland, but that he will not fight him. He further says that Cleveland will be cut by tens of thousands of the Irish and working men of New York and New England, and this statement is confirmed by those of other prominent democrats. During the excitement attending the Chicago convention several large delegations of workingmen declared that if Butler was not nominated by the democrats they would vote for Blaine. Of course these declarations must not be given too much weight. Democratic drill and discipline will undoubtedly hold together the masses of those who have heretofore voted the ticket. It is true however that strong as Cleveland is with the better elements of the party, he is weak among certain classes of workingmen who have been taught to believe that he is not in sympathy with them. The party is not so potent now as it was some years since and it is quite possible that there may be a large defection from Cleveland in New York, sufficiently large to insure the state to Blaine by a considerable majority. Our dispatches say that not a Tammany man was present when the convention met to nominate a vice president. This is significant. The nomination of Hendricks for vice president may be considered a strong one. It will help the party where it needs help in Indiana. The nomination will give the odor of the "old ticket" to the one just nominated. Hendricks will pose as the embodiment of injured innocence, and give the democrats an opportunity to ring the changes on "the great fraud of '76" during the campaign. The ticket will undoubtedly be considered satisfactory by the independent republicans, who will hasten to endorse it.

For months past the revenue reform wing of the democratic party has been loudly declaring that the platform adopted at Chicago would speak in no uncertain words upon the tariff question. Morrison, Watterson and others asserted that nothing but a "tariff for revenue only" plank would receive their support and that Randall and his friends would have to accept the situation or leave the party. Following is the plank adopted:

The democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making a reduction in taxes this not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for their successful continuance, so that any change in the law must be at every step regarded in relation to the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be adjusted in its execution to the paramount claims of justice. All taxation should be limited to the requirements of an economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

LITERARY NOTES.

The second edition of Miss Jewett's "Country Doctor" is on the press.

Mrs. Howe's novel, "The San Rosario Ranch," has gone into a third edition.

The "Society Column" of Vanity Fair is to be edited hereafter by Lady Florence Dixie.

The author of "Queen" and of "One Summer" has written a short story for the next number of St. Nicholas.

The title of the new story which Mr. Henry James has contributed to The Century is "A New England Winter."

An American edition of Mr. John Rae's volume on "Contemporary Socialism" will soon be brought out by the Scribners.

Charles Reade's publishers say that of all his novels "Hard Cash" and "Never Too Late to Mend" have had the largest sales.

Jules Verne is about to publish a novel which is to be entitled "L'Archipel en Feu." It was suggested by the Krakatoa earthquakes.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, who is recovering from his recent severe illness, has nearly ready for publication "The Children's Garden," a book of poems.

It was Major Carmichael Smith, the second husband of Thackeray's mother, Anne Becher Thackeray, who is believed to have been the prototype of Colonel Newcome.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson has put aside fiction and the literature of travel for the drama. With Mr. W. E. Henley for collaborator, he has written a melodrama called "Deacon Brodie."

Mr. W. H. Mallock has prepared for The Fortnightly Review a definite account of General Gordon's theological and moral opinions. This has been done by the general's express desire.

Mr. Stimson, the author of "Guerndale," proposes to write three other novels, forming a complement to his "Crime of Henry Vane," the four illustrating phases of love in modern society.

The gift book which Roberts Brothers have in preparation is a splendidly illustrated edition of "Paris: Historical, Social and Artistic," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton. It will contain twelve full-page etchings.

Miss Virginia W. Johnson, who is one of the cleverest of American women novelists, is bringing out through the press of Charles Scribner's Sons a story of New England life, entitled "The Fainalla of Tipton."

The collection of Wendell Phillips's speeches on the labor question, which is soon to be published by Lee & Shepard, will bear the title of "The Relations of Capital and Labor." Mr. George L. Austin has prepared an introduction for the pamphlet.

The paper which claims the largest circulation of any journal or periodical in the world is that entitled Titbits and published in London. It contains extracts and expired copyright matter, and its proprietor is said to have a net income from it of about $900 a week.

No other modern author has surpassed the Rev. J. G. Wood in the preparation of fascinating anecdotes concerning animals, and it is pleasant news that R. Worthington is about to publish his "Petland Revisited." The volume will be handsomely illustrated.

The edition of Poe's works which A. C. Armstrong & Sons propose to publish in the autumn will be in six volumes, the price for each set being nine dollars. The edition will contain a new portrait of the author and a new essay by Mr. Stoddard on "The Genius of Poe."

The quaint old places of the modern Athens are described and their historical associations enumerated in a volume which the Rev. E. G. Porter, of Lexington, has sent to press. It is to be illustrated, and will be published under the title of "Rambles in Old Boston, New England."

Mr. Daniel Pidgeon, an English traveler of remarkable common-sense, and the author of "An Engineer's Holiday," is about to publish a book dealing with the effect of constant immigration upon the future of the United States. Its title is to be "Old World Questions and New World Answers."

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale and his daughter are about to publish a new book for children entitled "A Family Flight Around Home." Mr. Hale is now at his country home, near Boston, conducting the education of divers lads, who are happy in finding so wise and delightful a teacher.

The book on Bismarck, for the secret of whose authorship the prince has angrily offered 100,000 thalers, is said to be rather tedious than otherwise. His "coquettings with Socialism" are therein explained by "his intellectual and dramatic sympathy with projects which he knows are far from execution."

General Wallace says that his great desire in writing his new book will be "to show the whole world the facts, which have never been appreciated, in regard to the conquest of Constantinople by the Moslems. It is remarkable that so thrilling a history has never been made the subject of any considerable book except Walter Scott's 'Count Robert of Paris,' which, by the way, is a painful book to peruse, as it is full of the evidences of the weakening brain and decaying energies of the great romancer, and which does not do justice to the subject, as the author had never been in Constantinople."

"Perley" says that Thackeray, when in Washington, made himself at home among the journalists and was always asking questions. He took a great deal of interest in old Major Lane, a "hunter from Kentucky, half horse and half alligator," but gentlemanly in his manners and partial to rye whiskey, ruffled shirts, gold-headed canes and draw poker. The major had fought—so he said—under Jackson at New Orleans, under Houston at San Jacinto, and under Zach Taylor at Buena Vista, and he was then prosecuting a claim before congress for his services as an agent among the Yazoo Indians. "It was better than a play to hear him talk, and to observe Thackeray as he listened."

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher's library is valued at $130,000.

Miss Agnes Benedict will attempt to swim the English Channel in August.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has received the degree of LL. D. from Williams College.

Frau Materna says she is delighted with America and hopes to return and sing in opera.

It is reported from Boston that John L. Sullivan intends to reform, sign the pledge, and wear the blue ribbon.

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, was denied the degree of LL. D. by Harvard, but Amherst College gave it to him the other day.

Washington women have taken to tricycling, and it is proposed to form a club of well-known society women to bring the matter into fashion.

It is said that Blaine can not get the vote of Yale, Harvard, and other eastern colleges. It begets the vote of the electoral college that will settle it.

Portland (Me.) papers record that Mrs. Annie Louise Cary-Raymond has just forwarded a check for $250, her annual subscription for a free bed in the Marine general hospital in that city.

Mr. George Jones, editor of the New York Times, sailed for Europe last week, to be gone until September. The trip, which is merely for relaxation, will be similar in its extent to those which Mr. Jones has taken every year for the last seventeen years.

Colorado Editors.

MANITOU, July 10.—The Colorado Press association and ladies accompanying them, numbering about 50 people, left Denver this afternoon at 4 o'clock, occupying two reclining car cars placed at their disposal by Major Cooper, of the Denver and Rio Grande, and attached to the regular Manitou train of the road named. After a pleasant ride of three hours the party arrived here and are quartered at the Mansion. This evening the party are enjoying a hop gotten up by the hotel, named in honor of the association. A number of eastern visitors sojourning here are mingling freely with the Colorado pencil divers. The weather is magnificent.

To-morrow morning the whole party will take carriages and visit Glen Eyle, the Garden of the Gods, Rainbow Falls and other points of interest. Returning they go by special train and will stop a few hours at Palmer Lake, where a number of members from Denver are expected to meet them.

DENVER, July 10.—The State Press Association meeting to-day voted to hold a midwinter session at which an oration, a poem and special essays on professional topics will be read. Several new members were elected including ex-Senator Tabor, honorary. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, George West, Central; vice president, Chas. S. Bryan, Colorado Springs; recording secretary, W. S. Yaple; trustee and corresponding secretary, C. O. Zeigenfuss; treasurer, R. W. Toney, Boulder; executive committee, K. G. Cooper, Denver, A. J. Corman, Colorado Springs, John Atkins, Denver.

Failed For Two Million.

NEW YORK, July 12.—William M. Halsted, William Haines, John N. Myers and Edward Benley, composing the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co., importers and jobbers in dry goods, filed an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors, to run a May, with preferences amounting to $417,000. Among the preferred creditors are the following: Estate of John N. Meyers, $102,000; Central National bank, $40,000; Ninth National bank, $10,000; First National bank of Toms River, New Jersey, $10,000; E. C. Bennett & Co., $75,000; Drexel, Morgan & Co., $30,000.

The announcement of the suspension of Halsted & Haines was received with much surprise among down-town business men. Their liabilities are said to foot up $2,000,000. The assignee said he had not yet examined the books and could make no statement. Members of the firm could not be seen. A prominent Broadway dry goods merchant said the suspension caused no commotion in dry goods circles, because it had been expected for some time. A well-known Worth street merchant said he believed the liabilities would not exceed $1,000,000.

The Stamp Steal.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Through inquiries made at the postoffice department in regard to recent thefts of stamps, it is learned that Thomas J. Graham, chief of the stamp division, was charged with the duty of seeing that condemned stamps which were forwarded to the department from the stamp agency were counted and destroyed. The postmaster general thought Graham's negligent manner of discharging this duty enabled Bruninger, a member of the committee appointed to count and destroy the stamps, to steal those which were found in his possession. The postmaster general therefore required Graham to resign, which he did to-day. Moses Bradshaw, formerly assistant, and formerly of the stamp division, was appointed to the vacancy. Graham has been a clerk in the department a long time. His intelligence and integrity were well known by every one, including the postmaster general, and his resignation was demanded solely upon the ground of negligence, as stated above.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A passenger train on the Brooklyn & Coney Island railroad came in collision with an engine and coal train this afternoon near a curve at Greenwood cemetery. The engine of the passenger train was completely wrecked and the roof of an open car entirely carried away. Seats were broken and ground together. No one was killed outright. The casualties reported are: Frederick Alston, severe scalp wound; Henry C. Brown, and Jos. Logman, injured about head and back; Jack Brown, engineer of the passenger train, internal injuries, will probably prove fatal; Dennis Murray and John Murphy, Newark, N. J., Dan O'Malley, Brooklyn, Mrs. Clara Burns, Brooklyn, and Frank Major, all bruised severely but not fatally. Chas. Merwin, engineer of the coal train, to whose carelessness the collision is due, is not yet arrested.

NEW MEXICO.

Our Regular Correspondent on Southern Mines.

The Nature of the Ores and Where They are Found.

Observations of Formation—The Old Man Mine.

FLEMING, Grant County, N. M., July 4, 1884.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In a former letter I gave a description of the fissure veins of the Bullard's Peak (Beaverhawk) district and of the formation in which they are found. In the same I alluded to other silver-bearing veins or deposits in this part of New Mexico, but deferred any particular mention until I should have seen more of them.

Silver-bearing fissure veins are found in the granite in the mountainous regions of every portion of New Mexico, but not everywhere containing in paying quantity; yet, extensive as these are, they are not the main source of the silver wealth of the territory. This lies in a contact vein, or rather in a deposit similar to that of the carbonates of Leadville. A description of this and the formation here at Fleming, and around about Silver City, if information I have obtained of districts have not been correct, will apply to all.

The mountain rock of New Mexico is syenitic granite, but in places this is capped and flanked with the lower stratified rocks and sedimentary porphyry; the latter a wash from the granite, while it was yet in a plastic, or semi-plastic state, as is evident from traceable lines of erosion of the granite, and positions and nature of the porphyry.

The lowest of the stratified rocks seen, not including gneissic, which are, so far as I have observed, in isolated localities, is silurian lime. This is found capping and flanking the mountain range on either side, and is evidently of great extent, and in the several places where the contact is exposed, rests directly upon the granite, but the granite was never wholly covered by this lime, and subsequently uncovered by erosion, as geologists would have it, for in places it and the underlying strata are found lying nonconformably upon the granite in their order, with distinct and undisturbed contact, showing the top of the mountain range to have been above water during the silurian age. This lime is in places several hundred feet in thickness. Resting immediately upon this, is the stratum of quartz, or the quartz deposit which contains the greater part of the silver of New Mexico and Arizona.

The ores of this seam vary in their nature and composition; no two districts having identically the same ore, and in places the change from one class of ore to another is almost immediate. Here at Fleming, galena and carbonate of lead, containing little silver, are found but a short distance from the chlorides and sulphides which have given the camp fame, and in which no lead is found. The position of the seam shows it to be the same that is worked at Tombstone, Telegraph, Cherokee, Caw Springs, Lake Valley and other places. It does not however everywhere contain silver in paying quantities; the remunerative portions are probably but a very small portion of its whole extent, and confined to what was at the time of formation, near the shore lines—the base of the granite ridges which rose above the water.

The stratum immediately overlying the silver-bearing quartz, so far as I have seen and learned, is a light colored shale, and above this quartzite. These, like the mineralized quartz, vary greatly in thickness even in short distances. Above these the strata, when represented at all, are very variable, comparing one district with another, and in places the quartzite is covered with porphyry; the porphyry being found proportionate in extent and thickness to the granite range from which it came. Worsabe was seams here and west of this are overlaid with the same porphyry.

My personal observations of this quartz seam, and the mines in it, being confined to Fleming and vicinity, I shall not at this time give description of the mines at other points. The cropping or edge of the seam is here exposed for a distance of four miles, and follows the contour of the mountains; further east and north they are covered with drift, in places the deposit extends higher on the mountain than it is now found, but has been removed by erosion. In thickness the quartz varies from four to thirty feet, and has a dip from the mountains from fifteen to sixty degrees from the horizontal. The croppings show the vein to be silver-bearing in every part, but not all rich enough in silver to pay working, even under the most favorable circumstances. At present the only producing claims on these croppings are in the immediate vicinity of Fleming, and in but one of these has any considerable amount of work been done; the developments upon others being of the more than is necessary for retention of title—mere prospect holes.

The Old Man mine was located a year ago last April, and so named from a boulder of chloride and sulphide of silver which protruded above the surface. It was this claim which caused such excitement a year ago. The claim was soon after bonded for ninety days for $500,000, and an attempt was made to take that amount from the mine, above expense of working, freighting and smelting in that time. The lessee failing to do this, the mine reverted to the locators, and by reason of contentions among themselves, was suffered to be idle the greater part of the time while in their possession. In all, about $80,000 worth of ore was mined from the mine the first year. On the 3d of the past month the mine came by purchase into the hands of Colorado Springs men, and a force of fifty men are now at work developing the mine and taking out ore. The high grade ore is all that is present; the low grade being piled up until such time as a mill will be erected on the ground for its treatment. The ore-vein of this mine is from ten to thirty feet thick, and there is little that would not give handsome return for working with mill near by.

There are other claims adjoining the Old Man, which will no doubt prove valuable properties when in competent hands. Besides this contact, or deposit seam, there are some promising fissure veins near by, but not sufficiently developed to justify the expression of an opinion as to their worth. From the contact vein alone a prosperous future is assured to Camp Fleming.

From Tuesday's Daily.

SUNDAY'S WRECK.

The South Bound Thunderbolt Jumps the Track—No One Injured.

On Sunday as the south-bound Thunderbolt, which was about on time, was about entering the switch at the north end of the yard in this city, the engine jumped the track, resulting in a general wreck, delaying trains, but miraculously there was no loss of life. While crossing the bridge over the Monument the train struck up for a cow on the track, otherwise the result might have been more disastrous. A representative of the GAZETTE who visited the scene of the wreck a few moments after it occurred, ascertained the following particulars from the train men: As the train was crossing the bridge the fireman noticed and called the attention of the engineer to the fact that the switch was not exactly right. Although the brakes were immediately set and the lever reversed the distance was too short to prevent what occurred. The engine jumped the track and after running about fifty feet plunged over a slight embankment, landing right side up. The fireman jumped from the cab soon after it left the track, but engineer Willis stuck to his post and when the engine stopped crawled out from among the debris of the demolished cab, unhurt save with the exception of a badly bruised ankle and some bad burns from escaping steam on his head. He notwithstanding his presence of mind throughout although twice benumbed to jump, and considers his escape from sudden death almost miraculous. Following close in the wake of the engine came the tender and baggage car. The former would have crashed into the cab, but by the momentum and weight of the car following it was pulled across the track and, thus crowding the car into the ditch, upon the opposite side of the track.

The two passenger coaches and the Pullman kept the track and the passengers although somewhat shaken up were uninjured. The track and switch was badly torn up and considerable of a delay caused. Wrecking trains were at once summoned from both Denver and Pueblo, the one from the latter place reaching here at 6 p. m. Work was immediately begun. The passengers were transferred and the Leadville express south bound at 11 p. m., was not delayed.

Four trains had passed over the switch in the condition that it was found. As it was the track was only misplaced about five-eighths of an inch, owing to the switch having been left unlocked. It is not known who is responsible for the accident. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the accident during the afternoon and evening, and The Antlers dining room was crowded until a late hour by the delayed passengers in quest of something to eat.

Quite a large number of excursionists spent Sunday in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

County court was in session yesterday. But comparatively little business of any importance was transacted.

Deputy United States Marshal Stancantrill spent Sunday in Colorado Springs with W. A. Smith and family.

Mr. A. M. Pryor has disposed of two more of his thoroughbred short horn bulls, the consideration being $200.

While some ranchmen complain of a light clip of wool, others think that their clip will average even heavier than last year.

The horse attached to Ripley & Co's delivery wagon ran away shortly before noon yesterday. No serious damage was done.

A. J. Dow left yesterday for Chicago, New York and other eastern cities. He will sojourn for a short time at the sea shore.

All of the county offices have been supplied with Seomans' new topographical map of Colorado Springs, Manitou and vicinity.

In spite of the hot weather there was quite an interesting meeting at the Y. M. C. A. room on Sunday. The subject was taken from Acts 16:18—"Be thyself no harm." These meetings are kept up every Sunday, more especially for young men, but all are cordially invited.

Colonel Fletcher and Prof. Brown are summering at the fashionable watering places of Colorado. They are dividing their time between Ouray Springs, Denver, Manitou and Colorado Springs. They seem delighted with our mountain scenery and healthful air.

Through information given him by J. C. Goodell, Sheriff Dana on Sunday arrested A. E. Corbin who is wanted at Boulder for the theft of a team of valuable horses, which were also recovered. Sheriff Van Deet of Boulder county came down yesterday and took the man in his custody. Sheriff Dana will receive a reward of $100 for the arrest of Corbin and the recovery of the property, which he will share with Mr. Goodell.

A gentleman was heard to remark as he stepped from a vehicle at Col. J. J. Bacon's barn yesterday, "You can talk about and advertise Manitou, Cheyenne Canon, Garden of the Gods and your many other places here-abouts, but I have never seen in all my travels a handsomer little city than Colorado Springs. Its location, streets, lawns, residences, etc., are perfectly grand, and in my opinion leave surrounding attractions all in the shade."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Democrats Confident of Victory in New York.

Leaders at the Capital Express Their Opinions.

Hendricks Speaks at a Ratification Meeting.

And Names "Reform" as the Democratic Watchword.

Independents Call a Conference for Organization.

Butler will Run--The Irish Movement for Blaine.

The [illegible] Party Platform.

Satisfied Democrats

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representative S. S. Cox received the news of the nomination of Governor Cleveland while sitting chatting with Senator Vest in the rotunda of his hotel. He expressed his entire content with the choice of the convention. Governor Cleveland he said was a man of ability and one for whom he felt a high personal regard. He thought he would carry New York as surely as McDonald or Hendricks if nominated would have carried Indiana. John Kelly would not oppose Cleveland and New York City would give a large majority for the democratic ticket. He [illegible] the platform [illegible] pronounced one of the finest upon which this party had ever entered a campaign and he thought he detected in the tariff plank the master hand of Abram S. Hewitt. As a consistent revenue reformer that plank met with his heartiest approval. It was exactly what revenue reformers wanted. Another plank with which he was most earnest [illegible] was the favorable reservation of public lands for the use of actual settlers and declaring that forfeiture grants of lands shall be made to [illegible] taken entirely the platform was a model of [illegible] democratic and progressive thought.

Representative Holman regarded the nomination as [illegible] respectable one [illegible] and thought [illegible] carry New York [illegible]. He had not yet given the platform [illegible] study to be able to pass an intelligent opinion on it, but as far as he could judge from a cursory reading it was an able document.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, was much pleased with both the platform and the nominees. They were equally excellent. He did not regard John Kelly's [illegible] opposition as being of any serious consequence and predicted that general [illegible] would [illegible] be found working for the nominee. Governor Cleveland stood an excellent chance of carrying Massachusetts, was certain to carry New York and was equally sure to carry the country.

Representative Lowry, of Indiana, said in his opinion the democratic ticket would carry that state. He said Cleveland's position is misunderstood. It is the most difficult thing in the world for the executive of New York to adapt himself to different divisions of his party in the states. There are so many conflicting interests that a bold and upright man intent on discharging his duties according to his convictions must necessarily create enemies. His veto of the Elevated railroad bill was the necessary result of the enforcement of existing provisions of the law. The law prohibited that there should be any legislative interference with fares unless capital stock was paying more than 10 per cent. Existing rates are 5 cents from [illegible] to 8:30 a. m. and from 4:30 to [illegible] p. m., covering the period of time when laboring classes are traveling on the road. "The tariff plank in the platform," Representative Lowry said, "would be acceptable to democrats of Indiana."

Representative Rosecrans said of Cleveland that he was not the choice of the people, that he represented capitalists and not the laboring class. The platform he regarded as [illegible] said of the tariff plank that it met his views exactly, that in fact it was the substance of his speech on that subject.

Senator Cockrell when informed of the nomination of Cleveland said, "I have all the time said he was the strongest and most available man and believe he would make a most excellent president."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The first feeling of disappointment that the favorite candidate of California was not nominated has disappeared. Loyalty to party prevails. Processions headed by bands are parading the streets, fireworks going, cannon booming, cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks are heard in all quarters of the city. The opinion is that Hendricks has materially strengthened the ticket on this coast.

NEW YORK, July 11.—One hundred guns in City Hall park and the unfurling of a banner bearing the legend "County Democracy, Fifteenth Assembly District," made known to all New York beyond the range of bulletins that Cleveland was nominated for president. Dispatches from towns in different parts of the state announce that the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks was saluted with 100 guns.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 11.—The result of the convention was greeted here with unbounded enthusiasm. Citizens are firing cannon and making pyrotechnic displays, and a band of music is keeping things lively. Hon. Wm. Hasson, ex-mayor of Greenfield, and Attorney McAlister have made speeches and general good feeling prevails.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Among the democrats the announcement that Hendricks had accepted second place was received with great enthusiasm and the success of the party in the coming election is felt to be doubly assured. Congressman Adams, of the Eighth district, said the ticket would receive the support of the entire democracy, and of all independent republicans. At the Manhattan club members present heartily endorsed the ticket. The feeling everywhere among democrats was one of profound satisfaction.

ERIE, Penn., July 11.—The ticket and platform give satisfaction to democrats of this city, and preparations are making to receive the delegates handsomely on their return from Chicago.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—One hundred guns were fired to-night over the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—The news of the nomination of Cleveland created considerable enthusiasm here and 50 guns were fired this evening. Ratification meetings were held in various parts of the city.

BOSTON, July 11.—Democrats in many New England towns and cities are holding jollifications over the nominations made to-day at Chicago. Salutes are fired, bells rung, fireworks blazing.

Cleveland Receives the News

ALBANY, July 11.—Governor Cleveland was at the executive chamber early this morning with Secretary Lamont attending to business as usual. After the assembly of the convention the governor was in receipt of many dispatches from Chicago announcing the progress of the proceedings. In the afternoon a few personal friends were closeted with him. The first intimation he had of his nomination was the firing of cannon by the Young Men's Democratic club. Later he received a telegram announcing the nomination, and subsequently was visited by a number of his friends. The governor has received many telegrams from different sections of the country offering congratulations. This evening the Jacksonian and the Young Men's Democratic clubs serenaded him at the executive mansion. As most of the officials are at Chicago the visitors were made up of citizens generally, hundreds of whom visited him this afternoon.

At the serenade to-night of Governor Cleveland by the Young Men's Democratic club and Jacksonians and citizens of Albany, Governor Cleveland in response to an address said:

Fellow citizens: I cannot but be gratified with this kindly greeting. The time that I am fast reaching the point where I shall count the people of Albany not merely as fellow citizens but as townsmen and neighbors. On this occasion I am of course aware that you pay no compliment to a citizen and present no personal tribute, but that you have come to demonstrate your loyalty and devotion to a cause in which you are heartily enlisted. The American people are about to exercise in its highest sense their power and right of sovereignty. They are to call in review before them their public servants and the representatives of political parties and demand of them an account of their stewardship. Parties may be so long in power and may become so arrogant and careless of the interests of the people as to grow heedless of their responsibility to their masters, but the time comes as certainly as death when the people weigh them in the balance. The issues to be adjudicated by the nation's great assizes are made up and are about to be submitted. We believe that the people are not receiving at the hands of the party which for nearly 24 years have directed the affairs of the nation the full benefits to which they are entitled, of a pure, just and economical rule, and we believe that the ascendancy of genuine democratic principles will insure a better government and greater happiness and prosperity to all the people. To reach the sober thought of the nation and to dislodge the enemy entrenched behind spoils and patronage involves a struggle which if we underestimate we invite defeat. I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility of the part assigned to me in this contest. My heart, I know, is in the cause and I pledge you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to secure the victory which I believe to be within the achievement of the democratic hosts. Let us then enter upon the campaign now fairly opened, each one appreciating well the part he has to perform, ready with solid front to do battle for better government, confidently, courageously, always honorably and with a firm reliance upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

After the speech the crowd passed through the house, shaking the governor by the hand. Over a thousand congratulatory telegrams were received from prominent men, among whom were Thomas F. Bayard, Governor Hoadley, General McClellan, Richard B. Hubbard, Andrew McLean, the editor, and William [illegible], publisher of the Brooklyn Eagle; Hugh McLaughlin, leader Brooklyn democrats, and a number of independent republicans.

Democratic Ratification

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—A very largely attended democratic meeting to ratify the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks was held here to-night. Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald were escorted to the place of speaking by a new political labor organization known as the Autocrats. The meeting was called to order by Austin H. Brown, and Wm. H. English made chairman. Mr. Hendricks received a burst of genuine enthusiasm which seemed to inspire him, and he spoke with more than his usual ease and fluency. His remarks were as follows:

My fellow citizens: You are almost as mad as they were in the convention at Chicago. (Great cheering.) I thought they would not stop until their throats at all, and I thought there was no limit to the crowd there, but I find there is a larger, almost, here. I am encouraged and delighted to meet you on this occasion. You come to celebrate and express your approval of the nominations that were made at Chicago. I am glad that you are cordial in this expression. This is a great year with us. Every fourth year we elect two great officers of the government. This year is our great year, and every man, whatever his party associations may be, is called upon to reconsider all questions upon which he is disposed to act, and having reconsidered to cast his vote in favor of what he believes to be right. The democracy of Indiana appointed me one of the delegates to the convention at Chicago. I spent nearly a week in attending to that city and now I return to say a few things to you, and only a few things, in regard to that convention. It was the largest convention ever held in America. Never has such an assembly of people been seen before. It was a convention marked in its character for sobriety, deliberation and purposes. It elected two men to carry the banner and leaving that convention and going out before the people. The question is who will you help carry the banner. Great cheering and cries of "we will do it." I do not expect, I have no right to expect, that I will escape the criticism, and it may be the slander of the opposite party. I have never in my life suffered very much from that, but I am before you democrats, conservatives, independents, all men who wish to restore the government to the position it occupied before these corrupt times, and to ask you men I make an appeal for your support for the high office for which I have been nominated by the democracy at Chicago. Great cheers. Governor Cleveland is the nominee for president. A man promoted to the high office of governor of New York by the largest majority that ever elected an election in that state. He is a man of established honesty of character, and if you will elect him to the presidency of the United States you will not hear of star routes in the postal service of the country under his administration. Cheers.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the republican administration, declaring it full of evils and corruptions in office. Reform is needed and Governor Cleveland has shown himself fitted for such a task. Referring to the convention he said: "The convention at Chicago did not realize all that we expected. For myself, I had no expectations. In no sense was I a candidate for any office whatever. We did not realize all that we expected, but I believe that it is the fate of humanity almost everywhere, and under almost every circumstance, but we have realized that that should encourage us to make an effort for good government. Cries of "that is the beginning." Not that I want the office to which I was nominated, for you know that I did not desire that, but somebody must be nominated for the vice president to run on the ticket, to run with the candidate for the president, and when the ticket is presented to you you are called upon to pass judgment upon it in respect to its merits throughout. Cheers and cries of "yes, and we will support it." That is the question, will you support it?" Cheers and cries of "We will." In conclusion Gov. Hendricks said: "The political signs show that the people intend to have reform (cheers), and that is the democratic watchword. It was the word on the democratic banner eight years ago and Tilden and Hendricks carried that banner (cheers), but reform was defeated by defeating the right of the people to elect their ruler, and in consequence there has been no reduction of public expenditures. He believed if Cleveland is elected he will bring expenditures down to the last dollar that will support the government economically administered. Closing he exhorted democrats to rally under the principle of reform and cheap government and carry them on to victory. Cheers.

At the close of Hendricks' speech, ex-Senator McDonald was introduced and spoke briefly, being followed by D. S. Gooding and other local speakers, and the meeting adjourned.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12.—A very large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held by democrats. Speeches were made by Senator Voorhees, Congressman Lamb and others. Every allusion to the ticket was enthusiastically cheered.

Hendricks and Chandler

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Ex-Governor Hendricks has written the following in response to the letter of Secretary Chandler published in associated press papers this morning:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.

To Hon. W. E. Chandler:

SIR:—I find in the newspapers this morning a letter to me from yourself written yesterday and circulated through the associated press. You complain that I did you injustice in my address to the people of this city made the evening before. In that address I urged that we need to have books in government offices opened for examination, and as an illustration I cited the case of fraudulent vouchers in one of the bureaus of your department, and that upon your testimony before the sub-committee of the senate it appeared the frauds amounted to $63,000, and is not every word of that true? You were brought before the committee and testified as I stated. You admitted under oath that the sum of money lost amounted to $63,000, but your defence was that the embezzlement did not wholly occur while under your administration, but part of it was under that of your predecessors. It seems to have covered the period from June 21, 1880, down to January 20, 1884. Does that help your case? You were at the head of the department a year and nine months of that period, your predecessor about one year and ten months. He was in office at the payment of the first false voucher, June 21, 1880, and up to April 17, 1882, when you came in, and you continued thence to the last false voucher was paid, January 25, 1884. The period was a most equally divided between yourself and your predecessor. How much of the $63,000 was paid out under yourself and how much under your predecessor your letter does not show. But, sir, upon the question that I was discussing, does it make any difference who was secretary when the false vouchers were paid? I urge that in a case like that when frauds are concealed in the vaults of the department, the only remedy of the people is by change of control so that the books and vouchers shall come under the examination of new and disinterested men.

The writer then proceeds to consider arguments of the secretary. Referring to the secretary's defense that the frauds began in the administration of his predecessor, the writer considers that fact only makes the matter more serious in that the defalcation extended through two administrations, without detection. The writer says his information was obtained from the associated press reports of the 26th of June and if the secretary is not correctly reported that was the time for complaint and correction. Continuing Hendricks writes: "You testified that the total of suspicious vouchers discovered amounted to $63,000; that charges were made against Corrigan and Kirkwood, some inquiry made and the conclusion was that while some circumstances were suspicious they did not warrant a conclusion of guilt, and after notice you permitted the men to retain their office. Your next excuse is the worst of all, that a large number of congressmen recommended the reappointment of Dr. Wales as head of the bureau. A member of congress has not your opportunity for discovering frauds and matters of fact. His responsibility in the case is just the same as yours. He was the official superior of three rogues, as you were of himself as well as of them. Neither he nor yourself exposed the frauds or punished the parties. I have not thought of, or considered this as a case of politics. Addressing my neighbors said that this and like cases admonish to demand civil service reform in the removal of all from office who will not seek to promote it within the sphere of their official duty and authority. Respectfully,

Signed T. A. HENDRICKS.

After the Nominations.

CHICAGO, July [illegible].—The outward trains for the east were heavily loaded this afternoon, nearly all the eastern marching organizations taking their departure. The Marcus and Randall clubs, of Philadelphia, paraded the streets before taking their leave, bearing in addition to their club banners one inscribed with the name of Cleveland. The Tammany braves, 600 strong, took a special at 5 p. m. Some members treat the outcome with jocularity but in the main the crowd showed bitterness of spirit. Some of the marchers displayed bits of crape in their button holes. "I think the democratic party has committed hari-kari"; said one. Several opinions are printed as coming from John Kelly but he declares positively he has not conversed with any newspaper man, that he has not expressed an opinion of the situation, and that he is not responsible for anything coming from Tammany members who may feel that they have encountered personal defeat.

Mr. Manning and the majority of the New York delegation are exuberant, but moderate in speech. Manning says Cleveland will surely carry New York state. "By what majority?" "I shall not predict majorities, but we shall carry New York beyond any doubt. The democratic states do their duty. Mr. Cleveland will occupy the White house after next March. The party at large in the state will give him as earnest support as it did Mr. Tilden. I am safe in promising victory in New York state."

The final session of the retiring democratic national committee was held to-night, and after consideration of financial matters and passing resolutions of thanks to Chairman Barnum, Secretary Prince and to the various local committees in connection with the late convention, and to the citizens of Chicago generally, adjourned sine die. The new national committee was then called to order by W. H. Barnum as temporary chairman and without transacting any business adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, on the 24th, when permanent organization will be effected and members of the committee will accompany the notification committee in its call upon the candidates.

General Butler was seen to-night but declined to make any explicit statement in regard to what his course will be during the campaign.

The Kickers Join the Shouters.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Carl Schurz said, "I am pleased with the nomination of Governor Cleveland and shall give him my support. I think he is the strongest candidate the democrats could have nominated and he will undoubtedly receive large support outside of his own party from independent voters."

Horace E. Deming, chairman of the independent republican executive committee and president of the Young Republican club of Brooklyn, said he regarded Cleveland's nomination as an equal triumph of the better element of the democratic party and a tribute to the independent sentiment throughout the country in both parties. He had no doubt Cleveland would be able to carry New York state, as he would undoubtedly receive the support of independent voters of the republican party, and his popularity among the young men was well established. The fact of opposition of Tammany hall to Cleveland he did not regard as an injury to his prospects, but rather as a benefit to him. Tammany's strength, he said, was greatly exaggerated and it was by no means the important political factor that many people supposed. It was known that Tammany was working against Cleveland it would gain him votes all over the state. Independent republicans would throw their influence in favor of Cleveland. They proposed to conduct their campaign upon independent principles and keep free from entanglements with either party. A conference would be held about the 22d of July, probably in this city, when a definite line of policy would be decided upon.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "The nomination of Governor Cleveland is one of the best, if not the best, that could have been made. I propose to vote for Cleveland for the presidency. My remarks apply only to the presidential offices. Farther than that I do not care to go. I am a republican, and as there is to be a meeting of independent republicans I prefer to await their action."

Independent Conference

NEW YORK, July [illegible].—The independent republican general committee met this afternoon at their new headquarters. Carl Schurz presided. The following call was adopted unanimously: "The undersigned committees invite all republicans and independent voters who disapprove the nominations made by the republican national convention at Chicago as unworthy of support, who think that the interests of good government and public morals demand the defeat of the republican candidates for president and vice president and who are therefore resolved not to vote for Blaine and Logan, to meet in conference either in person or by delegation for the purpose of determining on a common course of action in the pending canvass. The conference will be held at 11 a. m. on the 22d of July, '84, in the city of New York, at University Club theatre, Madison avenue and 26th street. Gentlemen desiring to take part are respectfully requested to report their names to S. W. Grierson, secretary independent republican committee, No. 35, Nassau street. The call is signed by officers of the several independent republican committees.

Bayard Interviewed.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—Senator Bayard came in from his suburban home to his office this morning, when an associated press representative called upon him. He said he was not yet prepared to speak freely and fully in regard to the work of opening the campaign but would do so when the smoke of the convention shall have cleared away. He would give his hearty support to the ticket as he had freely and immediately announced in his telegram to Mr. Cleveland congratulating upon his nomination. He referred to Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the gubernatorial nomination in 1882, as an admirable document, which attracted his attention at the time and lingered in his memory, and he was prepared to believe that the time had now come when the American people, tiring of the evils of republican mismanagement, and repulsed by the ticket that party had put into the field, would demand and secure a change of administration.

Irish Republicans

NEW YORK, July 14.—A meeting of the national committee of the Irish-American Republican League and other prominent Irish citizens was held in the United States hotel at Long Branch to-day for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico, presided. A large number of telegrams and letters from different parts of the country making reports of the Blaine and Logan movement were read. It was resolved to hold a convention of Irish-American republicans at Cincinnati. A committee was appointed to prepare an address and plan the campaign.

Democratic Ratification.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Democrats of this city held a grand jubilee to-night celebrating the nomination of Governor Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Democrats held a ratification meeting on the old Twelfth street market space to-night. A great crowd was present. Among the speakers were Lieut. Gov. Campbell, Congressman Broadhead of St. Louis, Hatch of Hannibal, John O'Day, chairman of the democratic state committee, and several other prominent gentlemen from the city and country. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The ticket received long and repeated cheering.

Ohio Disappointed

COLUMBUS, July 11.—There is great disappointment here, Judge Thurman's home, over the nomination of Cleveland. Democrats are making no demonstration, but the feeling against Governor Hoadley is very bitter. Preparation are making to give Thurman a grand reception on his return to-morrow night.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Democrats have made no public demonstrations concerning the nomination. There is a very general feeling of disappointment over the defeat of Thurman.

Butler's Intentions

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 14.—[illegible], mayor of this city, secretary of the national committee of the greenback party, who accompanied General Butler from Chicago to Buffalo, says Butler stated distinctly to General Weaver, [illegible] and others that he had accepted the national greenback and anti-monopoly nominations and would run, and will probably concentrate his work in New York.

British Approval

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily News says America's foreign relations will be safer in Cleveland's hands than in those of Blaine. The latter represents the American jingo party, which, like the same party here, makes up in audacity and volubility for lack of numbers. As president, Cleveland would cultivate quietude abroad and peace at home. If elected he will be chosen on the ground that he is more worthy to represent the probity good sense and studied moderation of the American people than Blaine.

Unworthy of Respect

LONDON, July 14.—The Times this morning says the platforms concocted by the republican and democratic conventions are both unworthy of respect. They are distinguished by the absence of clear convictions, by evasions and trimmings, by a servile rivalry in flattering the masses and in pandering to popular prejudice, modern demagogism and social quackery.

Republicans Satisfied

NEW YORK, July 11.—At the headquarters of the national republican committee to-night great satisfaction was expressed at the nomination of Cleveland. Chairman Jones said he was about the easiest in the party to beat, especially in his state, Pennsylvania. The addition of Hendricks to the ticket was everywhere regarded, both among republicans and democrats, as greatly strengthening it.

Received With Satisfaction

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 12.—The nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks gives great satisfaction here, not only to democrats, but to the independent republicans, and especially to the Germans.

Missouri Democrats Pleased

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Dispatches from all sections of Missouri and central and southern Illinois say the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks is received with great satisfaction and much enthusiasm by democrats.

A Significant Action

[illegible], July 11.—The Central Labor union adopted a resolution to the effect that Cleveland was the enemy of the interests of workingmen and his nomination an insult to the workingmen of the United States.

Denver Notes

DENVER, July 12.—A committee of the Train Dispatchers association of the United States and Canada call a meeting here for the 21st inst., to choose delegates to the convention at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20.

The offices of the Missouri Pacific railway and Wabash, which have heretofore been together, are separated, and Agent Lampson has been ordered to [illegible] the Missouri Pacific.

Peter Barclay, government contractor, to-day notified the occupants of the site of the government building to vacate within thirty days, by which time the ground will be broken and work on the foundation begun. Barclay left to-night for Del Norte and will soon return for permanent residence here.

At a late hour to-night James Lee, a tramp, who for several days past has been hanging around Deer Trail, a small village a few miles east of Denver, undertook to go through a saloon owned by R. M. Stephens. The place being closed he made use of a back window, but was met with a warm reception by the bar-keeper, who was on the watch. Lee was part through the window when the bar-keeper put a ball through his leg, giving him a very painful wound, and then turned him over to the authorities.

DENVER, July [illegible].—Sheriff Graham has recovered $32,000 from bunko men within a few months. All the victims represented by that sum refused to prosecute the bunko [illegible].

Advices received here state that Receiver Jackson will have the Rio Grande tracks which were recently torn up replaced by to-morrow morning.

In the United States circuit court, this city to-day, Mr. Jackson was granted leave to negotiate a loan of $150,000 at current rate for payment of employes.

Crafts, of the Fort Collins Express, will to-morrow put in machinery for a new evening daily called the Herald. He will begin publication in about ten days.

The Racing Record

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Washington Park races attracted a very large crowd. Weather very warm, track fast. First race, all ages, mile—Saunterer won, Tempelhof second, Mare Stuart third, time 1:44.

Second race, Woodlawn stakes, three year olds, foals of 1881, 1¼ miles—Starters, Modesty, Kosciusko, Freda, Strickland and J. Carlisle. There was a terrific finish between Modesty and Freda. Modesty won by five inches, Freda second, Kosciusko third, time [illegible].

Third race, two miles, Ida Stanhope won, Lucky B second, Binnette third, time [illegible].

Lightning stakes, all ages, one mile heats—First heat Mona won, John Henry second, Lady third, time 1:47. Second heat, John Henry won, [illegible], Mona third, [illegible]. Third heat [illegible] second, time [illegible].

[illegible] fourth mile—Montauk won, [illegible] second, Columbia third, time 1:[illegible].

Mile and an eighth—Woodcraft won, [illegible] second, Lucille third, time [illegible].

Mile and a quarter, all ages—King Fox won, Monk second, [illegible] third, time 2:11.

Three quarters mile [illegible] Mistletoe won, [illegible] second, [illegible] third, time [illegible].

[illegible] Monaire second [illegible] third, time [illegible].

CHICAGO, July [illegible].—Seventh day of Chicago Driving Park's summer trotting meeting, weather warm, calm with broken clouds, track fast, attendance 5000. First race, 2:30 pacing—[illegible] first, [illegible] second, Daisy Clinker third, time 2:24, 2:21¼, [illegible].

Second race, [illegible] class [illegible].

Third race, 2:20 pacing, was unfinished on account of darkness. Bessie M. won the first two heats, Fritz third, time 2:20, 2:20¼.

Two special events were sandwiched between the regular heats. The first was the pacer Johnston to beat his own record of 2:10. He was first given a warming up heat in [illegible]. In the second heat he reached the quarter post in [illegible] seconds, one half in 1:04, three fourths in [illegible]. [illegible] the third heat he reached the quarter in [illegible] seconds, one half [illegible], three fourths [illegible], time 2:12.

The second special event was a single trial by the pacer Billy S. with running mate, to beat the time of 2:01 made by Westmont over this track Friday at that [illegible] going. Though he did not succeed in lowering the record he paced a faster time than ever before trotted or paced except by Westmont. He went to the quarter post in [illegible] seconds, half in [illegible], three quarters in [illegible], and 2:07.

The races will be continued Monday.

The Cholera Plague

WASHINGTON, July [illegible].—Secretary Frelinghuysen received from the consul at Marseilles the following telegram: Situation at Toulon unchanged. [illegible] deaths daily from cholera. Marseilles worse [illegible] Friday [illegible] hours. No importation to the states is reported.

MARSEILLES, July [illegible].—[illegible] cholera deaths to-day.

[illegible] deaths including the lady superior of the Sisters of Charity.

TOULON, July [illegible].—Eleven deaths last night. The heat is intense. The streets are deserted. All cholera cases have been removed from the hospitals to the suburbs. The mayor is attacked by cholera. Illumination in honor of the national fete was prohibited.

ALEXANDRIA, July [illegible].—[illegible] cases of cholera to-day, one fatal. The disease is sporadic.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—There have been two cases of cholera at Poltava, one of which resulted fatally. Siberian plague is raging at Pskov, [illegible] deaths already. Precautionary measures seem inadequate to prevent spread of the disease.

MARSEILLES, July 14.—Statistics of deaths from cholera in this city in 24 hours ended this evening [illegible]. The workingmen's commission issued a red placard to unemployed workingmen on which appear the words, "The action of the municipality has left us nothing but suicide or hideous death from hunger or epidemic." Calls to arms were issued and an excited meeting held, but as yet no outbreak.

Health Precautions

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day instructed by cable consular officers at London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Bremen and Hamburg to at once appoint competent physicians to inspect all vessels and passengers departing for the United States from the ports mentioned. These consular officers referred to are instructed to refuse clean bills of health in all cases except upon recommendation of the sanitary inspector. The consuls are instructed to report by cable any case of infectious or contagious disease known to exist on board a vessel at the time of her departure for the United States. This course is adopted in order that health officers in our ports may have timely warning of approaching danger and be prepared to take such measures as shall prevent the scourge from gaining a foothold in this country. It is probable that under the authority conferred by the contagious disease clause of the legislative bill medical examiners will be appointed as attaches to American consulates at French ports infected with cholera whose duty it will be to report promptly upon the progress of the disease.

Murray's Welcome

SALT LAKE, July 14.—The welcome home of Governor Murray is most enthusiastic. There was a torchlight procession in Ogden made up of business and professional men 500 strong and a reception attended by [illegible] persons. To-night there was a letter of welcome and reception in this city attended by the most prominent citizens, at which there was speech making and a thronged reception lasting till a late hour. The governor has been busy all day hand-shaking and receiving congratulations.

A Fatal Cave

PARKER, Pa., July [illegible].—This morning while a gang of railroad laborers at work on an excavation near here at Clarion river an embankment caved in, killing two instantly and it is thought fatally injuring two more.

Newspapers.com

PALMER LAKE.

A Neighboring Resort that has Acquired Popularity.

The Advantages that it Possesses Over Others

Wonderful Cures Effected by the Rarefied Air.

From a handsomely illustrated pamphlet just issued we take the following interesting description of Palmer Lake and its environs:

Palmer Lake is situated on the Denver and Rio Grande railway [illegible] between [illegible] two principal towns of Colorado. It was formerly called "Divide," [illegible] an elevation of 7,230 feet [illegible]

[illegible]

Through the branches of the pines, it seems that here Cephalus must have rested from the chase when he exclaimed, "Come sweet breeze, come and fan me, you make the groves and my solitary rambles delightful."

The effect of the climate of Colorado on consumptives is world famed. It is now conclusively proved that dry and rarefied atmosphere is wonderfully curative, even in cases of tubercular disease. Colorado is full of people who came in an actually dying condition, who are now enjoying even robust health. Asthmatics are especially benefited in this altitude, and sufferers from this most distressing of all maladies have received permanent relief by a residence here. That a full measure of benefit may be received, it is necessary to seek this or a similar climate before the disease takes on a chronic type.

Here are to be found every inducement for an out of door life, drives or walks in the most romantic of scenery, sheltered from every wind that can blow, for the ridge of the Divide, crowned with pines and rocks of bizarre shape, runs into the open prairie, at right angles to the line of the Rocky Mountains, so that whichever may be the "way of the wind," the drive can be sheltered. Here is the lake for boating and bathing in summer, for skating in winter. In fact, no place can be imagined more favorable for the restoration to health of the consumptive and asthmatic. The air is absolutely dry, dews are rare, the water is beautiful, tumbling down a rugged canon. Within a short distance is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring whose medicinal properties have been most beneficially tested. The earth is absolutely uncontaminated, the air rare and pure, now laden with the healing flavor of the mountain pine, now with the scented fragrance of the prairie, carpeted with flowers.

In order that it may be accessible to all, the Denver and Rio Grande railway company [illegible] put on sale family tickets, good for ten round trips between Denver and Palmer Lake. These tickets are sold at low excursion rates, less than [illegible] one half cents per [illegible] passenger train [illegible] for ten persons one [illegible] trip. Moreover tickets from Saturday [illegible] are sold singly at the same rate, [illegible]

[illegible] grounds [illegible] for the entertainment [illegible] bubbling spring [illegible] A wide and elegant pavilion has been erected as a shelter from the [illegible] platform where [illegible] to the measure of the [illegible] lunch is served from the [illegible] basket of the excursionists, and here in the midst of romantic scenery the cares of business are forgotten [illegible]

A very picturesque building, appropriately named the Glen house, has been devised for a family pension in front of which is Greenwood park laid out in well-placed walks and dotted with flower beds and playing fountains, which add much to the outlook from the spacious bay windows and veranda. In this park, almost hidden by the evergreens, we find a novel deer house, which is an attraction to the children. The deer are allowed to roam in freedom about the park, and some of them are so tame that they will eat out of one's hand. The deer house is crowned with an observatory, which affords a delightful after-dinner retreat. From this cupola or "band stand" in the tower above the deer house, the view covers a wide expanse of varied landscape. It is intended to keep the Glen house open in winter as well as summer, for the climate of Palmer Lake has proved itself more moderate than that of Denver or Pueblo. The skating on the lake offers similar attractions to those which tended to establish the fame of Davos.

[illegible]

Immediately behind the residence portion is a glen, down which tumbles in many a cascade, Monument creek. Visitors can while away many pleasant hours in this shady retreat, cooled by the waters as they murmur over stones, or dashing over the [illegible] in very cascades, glistening in the [illegible] deep hidden by the rocks, we [illegible] by pine trees and [illegible] with wild [illegible] bushes, radiant in bloom and perfuming [illegible] with their fragrance, it is a retreat [illegible] forgotten. A cool spring gushes [illegible] bank, near which a family pavilion has been erected, and as we rest here on a summer's afternoon and enjoy the soft cool breezes, and hear them making melody

From Friday's Daily.

[illegible] Sutherland, of Pueblo, was among the arrivals at the Antlers yesterday.

[illegible] W. S. Jackson, receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande, came down from Denver last evening.

Messrs. [illegible] Davis, [illegible] and George [illegible] leave to-day for a fishing excursion on the Beaver.

Mr. Orlando Metcalf and family will spend a month or so at Manitou Park where they have leased a cottage.

Another continuance in the Stockbridge liquor case pending before Justice Pixley has been taken until next Friday.

We learn that there are other compromises talked of by some of the liquor men regardless of the recent decision in the district court.

Mr. [illegible] Withers, editor of the Pueblo Chieftain, who has been confined to his home by sickness, [illegible] is now recuperating at the [illegible] House, Manitou.

Some of the liquor cases were set for trial in the county court yesterday, but as there was other business occupying the attention of the court they did not come up.

There was a democratic caucus in the city last night, and we understand that there will be a public meeting later in the week of which announcement will be made.

[illegible] W. Crozier, of the Elbert County Record, was a caller at the GAZETTE office last night. We understand that he has taken in partnership with him in the publication of the record [illegible] W. [illegible] Montgomery of this city.

Dr. Kirkwood went to Denver yesterday. He will visit other towns in the northern part of the state in his capacity of superintendent of missions for Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

We understand that the Denver & Rio Grande pay car will start out from Denver this morning and pay the employes along the line. This will no doubt be good news to the employes, as they are now three months behind in their pay.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college yesterday the thermometer registered at 7 a. m. 67 degrees and 2 p. m. 80 degrees. The barometer at the same hours was 24.077 and 23.988, and the velocity of the wind for the day 30 miles.

President Lovejoy and David A. Moffat, of the Denver & Rio Grande, and W. S. Cheesman, of Denver, came down from Denver on a special yesterday afternoon and proceeded at once to Manitou, where they will make a short sojourn.

A gentleman yesterday purchased a draft at one of our banks and after enclosing it in a letter and mailing, it returned to the cashier and asked for a receipt for his money. He was told that was not customary and seemed quite indignant because he could not obtain one.

In Justice Pixley's court yesterday afternoon Spencer Holmes, colored, was arraigned, charged with creating a disturbance at the African M. E. church on Sunday night. Holmes in court denied the fact that he had made any disturbance. No adjudication of the matter was had and adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Manager Nye has arranged for a special train from Manitou Friday and Saturday evenings to accommodate all those who desire to attend the Fay Templeton opera engagement. The train will leave Manitou at 7.30 p. m. each evening, returning immediately after the opera.

Arrangements have been made by the First Baptist Sunday school for an excursion to Palmer Lake next Tuesday. The train will leave Colorado Springs at nine o'clock, just after the arrival of the Manitou train. It will return at 6.00. This is the first excursion from this city to this beautiful summer resort and should be well patronized. Tickets will be $1 and children under twelve years of age will go at half fare.

Much of the time in the county court yesterday was occupied in the trial of the case of Frank vs. Hooker. From what we can learn of the case a short time ago a commercial man representing a St. Louis house sold a bill of goods to Mr. [illegible] Hooker of this city. At the time he claimed that he was a little short of funds and induced Mr. Hooker to endorse a draft of $50 for him at the People's bank, with the understanding that the amount would be allowed on the bill of goods purchased. Mr. Hooker liquidated the bill with the exception of the $50 and the house is now suing him for the balance.

County Superintendent of Schools [illegible] Eaton has completed taking the census of children residing in school district No. 11, and his report shows there are males 508 and females 548, making a total of 1,056. Of these there are [illegible] male mutes and [illegible] female mutes, and one male blind child. In 1883 there were 1,059 children of school age, and in 1883 1,056, being the same as this year. The number of children entitled to attend the public schools is usually taken as a basis of population of a place. Taking this to be a proper means of ascertaining the population, the number of inhabitants is precisely the same as in 1883, and a small fraction less than 1883.

Owing to the fact that an admission fee is charged at Cheyenne canon, the Christian Sunday school have changed the place of holding their picnic to-day, to Iron Springs, to which place they have received a kind invitation from Mr. Hayden, superintendent of the company. Among other attractions will be two balloon ascensions. An invitation is extended to the friends of the school to join them on what promises to be a pleasant excursion. They will meet at the church at 9 o'clock and go from there in private conveyances.

Arrivals at the Antlers: Miss McNamara and wife, [illegible] Cooper, W. Clark, [illegible] Eaton, Denver, Miss Anna Sweeney, New York, C. [illegible] Buchanan and wife, Albany, Miss Clark, Miss [illegible] Jansen, Riverside, [illegible] Van Keeck, Poncha Springs, John W. Adams, St. Paul, Minn., [illegible] Browe, George M. [illegible] ard, Chicago, [illegible] Bruno, Boston, Cornelia Teonen, Tonson [illegible] Sutherland, Pueblo, [illegible] Ross, Philadelphia, Dr. C. A. Williams, Chicago, [illegible] Gilpin, Philadelphia; George [illegible] Wheeler, Denver, [illegible] Franzheim, Mrs. [illegible] A. Franzheim, Charles B. Ott, Wheeling, W. Va., [illegible] Millhiser, C. Millhiser, Richmond, Va., A. [illegible] arens and family, Miss [illegible] Leavenworth, Kas.

We clip the following from a recent issue of the Boston Home Journal: "Visitors to Colorado Springs are justly surprised at the elegance of the Antlers, the new hotel which has been in successful operation during the past year. It is built of cut stone and is of handsome and attractive design, supplied with every refinement known in modern hotel construction, including passenger elevator, hot and cold baths, gas, electric bells, besides being most handsomely and elaborately furnished. The cost was upwards of $200,000. Under the management of Messrs. Ainsley & Kittridge, who have a five years lease of the property, the hotel has earned a most enviable reputation among visitors to Colorado."

Startling Phenomenon

To a casual observer driving through the Garden of the Gods a sameness of appearance of the rock and formations present themselves not a particle of change would be observed, but to one who is constantly making a study of the changes in nature great and startling events present themselves. One would hardly allow that the several formations in that curiosity of the world are undergoing an evolution which may almost be called the life and death of rocks. Professor Brocktor has been, during the past year, making these changes a course of study. Yesterday while driving through the Garden we found the professor seated near the Balanced Rock with maps before him covered with lines and figures, also fine wires were placed running in every direction, all centering to this rock. During an interview with the professor, we learned that he had been at work for a long time, and had demonstrated, at least satisfactorily to himself, that the Balanced Rock was slowly turning around on its rocky pivot; that from his observations and calculations it would make a complete revolution in three years. He said that this could be readily observed by any one who would take the trouble to place a stick firmly in the ground at a point lined from any angle of the rock. Then on making an observation a few days afterwards it would be found that the line of sight had been changed. The professor also called our attention to the fact that the pivot of the rock rested in a sort of cup like a ball and socket and that the whole rock was nicely balanced by nature. But the slow, circular movement was the object of his present study. From observations he had arrived at the conclusion that the material composing the rock was influenced by those surrounding it, and was turning simply by attraction. The professor demonstrated from his drawings and figures that during the time of his observation the rock had turned nearly thirty degrees.

From Saturday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

The Western Saratoga Besieged with Tourists.

President Lovejoy of the D. & R. G. was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Macey and family, of England, are registered at the Barker house.

C. M. Stiles and Ed. Stockwell, of Chicago, are stopping at the Barker house.

[illegible] Barnard, of the firm of Asher Barnard & Co., of Chicago, is at the Barker house.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from the Cliff house, fifteen in number, went to Crystal Park, Tuesday, on a picnic.

Mrs. [illegible] C. McGregor and son and Mrs. Zieck, of Denver, who are spending the summer at Cascade Canon Ranch, were in town yesterday.

[illegible] Harkness and family of Council Bluffs, accompanied by Mrs. [illegible] Lester and Miss Lester, of Binghamton, N. Y., are registered at the Cliff house.

A tower in which the new fire bell is to be hung is being erected over the engine house. The bell which has been ordered from St. Louis will be here in a short time, and will then be put in position.

The entire distance to the peak can now be made on horseback. The snow is not entirely gone but there is not enough left to prevent travel. The trail has been put in first class order for the season and ladies are now able to go up without trouble.

W. M. and [illegible] S. Spalding, sons of Bishop Spalding of Denver, [illegible] Wilson [illegible] art, son of Dean [illegible] art of Denver, and W. [illegible] Macon, of Denver, started on foot for the peak yesterday morning at 1 a. m. They returned in the afternoon.

On Monday, the 14th inst., a gentleman went up the Peak on foot, starting a short time before the party on ponies. On the return trip he left the summit at the same time as the mounted party, and reached town an hour and a half in advance of the others.

Major Whitesides, U. S. A., who has been with his family at the Barker house for the past two weeks and intended remaining there for the summer, has been recalled to his command in Arizona to assist in subduing the [illegible]tes, who have made an outbreak in that territory.

Manitou is filling up with tourists and the private boarding houses and hotels have no cause for complaint. There is no question but what Manitou will have its share of the traveling public, surrounded as it is by such grand scenery and so many places of interest.

A party of gentlemen from the Barker house indulged in a fishing excursion a few days ago. Mr. Clark, of Alabama, met with the greatest luck, as he succeeded in landing one specimen of the genuine mountain trout, which trout was estimated by the party to have cost $50 a pound.

There is to be a champion skating race at the Park skating rink, to-night. The contestants are from Chicago, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and the prize is $25 cash. The race will begin at 9.30 p. m., and the distance to be skated is three miles. From 7.30 till the beginning of the race, there will be general skating.

The guests at the Barker house gave a very pleasant impromptu concert Tuesday morning. The duet, "The Wandering Jew," was pleasingly rendered by Miss Irene Barnes, of Colorado Springs, and Miss Pierce, of Memphis. Then came a song by Miss Amsden, of St. Louis, followed by violin solos by Mr. Barnes, of Colorado Springs, Colonel Merritt, of Montgomery, Alabama, recited Poe's poem of the Raven, with great effect. The concert closed with a song and instrumental selection by Mrs. Lamy, of Santa Fe. Although an impromptu affair, the concert was a decided success.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Manitou House—Mrs. [illegible] unnington, Miss [illegible] rimway, Cincinnati; Miss Johnstone, Chicago, Mrs C. [illegible] Fisher, Des Moines, Mrs Joe Greene, Des Moines; Miss Coombe, [illegible]a, [illegible] no W. Foye, Pittsburg, Mrs Wilson, Colorado Springs; Miss Lizzie Richardson, Wellington, Kan.; F W Drusy, Mrs F W Do, G A Bowman, A [illegible] Fuller, St. Louis; [illegible] C. Fisher and wife, St. Joseph, Mo., [illegible] A. [illegible] and wife, Chicago, W. Packard, J. G. Packard, Cedar Falls, Mrs D. Baum and four children, Lincoln; [illegible] D. Fisher, Manitou park, [illegible] W. Adams, St. Paul, Minn; A Oulmayer and two daughters, A. W. Schmoeder, Chicago, G. [illegible] Gray, Miss Q. Morton, Denver; [illegible] F. Browne, Geo. [illegible] Millard, Chicago, Mrs [illegible] Walbridge, Master C. Walbridge, Toledo, Thos [illegible] Walsh, J. A. Zahm, Notre Dame, [illegible] Taylor, Mrs Wm Garrison, [illegible] A. [illegible] ison and wife, Colorado Springs.

Cliff House—W. P. Mason, Denver, D. W. [illegible] son [illegible] art, Cambridge, England, W. M. Spalding, Denver; F. S. Spalding, Denver, Dr. D. [illegible] Allen and wife, Oberlin, Ohio, Miss [illegible] Allen, Colorado Springs; Mrs Baker, Kansas City, [illegible] Bacon and wife, Colorado Springs, [illegible] Standmyer, St. Louis; Miss A. R. Sloan, Louisville, Ky., [illegible] A. Rice, Colorado Springs, S. B. Dashbrooke, Butler, Mo; Mrs Waystaff, New York; Miss Waystaff, New York, Mrs Godfrey, Detroit; [illegible] A. Hodges and wife, Clasmete, Kansas; A. Smart and wife, Stuart, Ia., Misses C. and S. Crockett.

Mansion House—W. [illegible] Clark, N. Y., A. N. [illegible] ans, Philadelphia; [illegible] E. Bull, Denver, W. C. [illegible] Beard, Kentucky; T. [illegible] Wise, Colorado Springs; [illegible] W. Loyd, Wales; F. D. Doucna, [illegible]re and; [illegible] M. [illegible] user, C. M. [illegible] user, Richmond, Va; W. [illegible] Rassington, Topeka, Kan; [illegible] F. Culver, [illegible] E. Scalmer, N. Y.; [illegible] Gardner, Colorado Springs; Mrs G. Lazarus, Pittsburg, Pa; [illegible] S. Lazarus, Miss Lou Lazarus, Denver; Mrs Sam [illegible] Jack, Kansas; W. [illegible] Townsend, San Francisco; Thos Warder and daughter, San Francisco; Miss Warder, Denver; Mrs. Stone, Denver, John Graham, London, Eng; [illegible] Holmes, London, Eng; W. D. Smalpin, Jas Duff and wife and niece, Mrs Snead, child and nurse, Mrs W. A. Mann, New York; [illegible] C. Prevost and wife, Chicago; [illegible] Tryner and family, Denver; [illegible] Gardner, Colorado Springs; [illegible] R. Brown, Denver; [illegible] Central and servant, St. Louis, Mrs Porter, New York; Miss Graves, Salida; F. Lovejoy, W. S. Cheesman, D. H. Moffatt, Denver.

Mr. Thomas Shoefeler has disposed of his museum to Arthur Peck and left yesterday for Schofield, where he has some valuable mining property.

J. E. McIntyre spent yesterday in Denver.

[illegible] A. Meier, went to Pueblo on a business trip yesterday.

Yesterday's thunderbolt from the city was about two hours late.

Mr. [illegible] Anthusen is home from a business trip to western Kansas.

Captain [illegible] W. Edwards came in from his ranch near Hugo last night.

J. E. Reynolds, a prominent man on the Divide, was in the city yesterday.

Messrs. [illegible] of the A. T. & S. F., and Crosby of the C. B. & Q. are in the city.

W. R. Wheeler went to Pueblo, yesterday, to spend a few days with his son Frank.

Deputy United States Marshal Sim Cantril went south yesterday on official business.

[illegible] McClintock and sister returned to the city yesterday after a short trip to Leadville and Denver.

Deputy Sheriff Jackson will spend his vacation in the hay field at his father's ranch near Wigwam.

Mr. J. [illegible] Aiken leaves this morning for Chicago where he will sojourn for a short time with friends.

A. Storer returned to The Antlers yesterday from an extended trip to California, Washington Territory and Oregon.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for W. C. Adams, [illegible] M. Fulton, Dr. W. W. [illegible]owlly and Thomas Dally.

G. G. Withers, editor of the Pueblo Chieftain, and one of the old time journalists of Colorado, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday. We are glad to learn that he is rapidly recovering from his late illness.

According to weather observations taken at Colorado College yesterday the mean temperature was 71, maximum 82, minimum [illegible], and range [illegible]. The velocity of the wind for the past 24 hours was 79 miles.

Mr. [illegible] Albrecht has disposed of his stock of cigars and tobacco in this place to Mr. A. [illegible] Hemenway, and in retiring from the business, desires to thank his old patrons and to remind them that Mr. Hemenway carries the same brand of goods to which they have been accustomed.

In the county court yesterday morning, Judge Coburn called over the docket, but there were no cases which were ready for trial. In the case of the city vs. [illegible] burn [illegible] ham, taken on appeal from the justice's court, a dismissal was asked for by the defendant's attorney and an order to that effect entered. It was expected that some other liquor cases would come to trial, but as the parties were not prepared, adjournment was taken until next Thursday, July 24th.

The trial of Spencer Holmes, colored, charged with creating a disturbance at the African M. E. church on Sunday night was in progress before Justice Pixley yesterday afternoon. Two witnesses were sworn on behalf of the prosecution, one the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Elliot and Mr. Marshal. Neither of them could testify that beyond a little loud talking on church affairs Holmes had created any disturbance. Justice Pixley after hearing the evidence for the prosecution dismissed the defendant on the ground that there was no case against him.

LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 16, 1884.

Augustavo, F H	Rindell, John O
Barton, Henry B	Ruggles, Dan M
Campbell, Mrs C	Schroeder, Paul
Campbell, Mrs C B	Sawyer, H C
Cook, Mattie	Simpson, Ellen
Haggerty, Charles	Shall, Geo W
Haverly, R J (2)	Smith Etta (2)
Hobson, Mrs Lizzie	Stoddard, Geo
Johnson, J C	Streb, Geo W
Keeney, Mattie	Sullenberger, M A
Linell, Mrs D	Van Hammell, Dr
McNiel, W C	Van Dimker, John
Moore, L W	Wade, Mrs Annie E
Palmer, Chas	Winkler, Mr
Perry, Willie	Wilson, Jenny
Pwichims, Willie	

FOREIGN

Dillon, John	Morton, Robert

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office. [illegible] PRICE, P. M.

MARRIED

ALLEN—[illegible]—At Colorado Springs, Monday, July 14th, 1884, Richard M. Allen to Miss Virginia Cogge[illegible]. [illegible] and New York papers please copy.

BORN

To the wife of Chas. P. Estick a ten pound boy, July 14.

DIED

LONGTON—In Colorado Springs July 14th, 1884 Bernard Longton, aged 40 years and nine months. Funeral to-day at 2 p. m., at Catholic church.

SMITH—Died, suddenly at Topeka, Kansas, July 12th, Miss Lizzie C. Smith. The remains are expected to arrive to-day. Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church this afternoon at 4.30 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wb-25-1y

Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

wo-15-1y

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

In the County Court [illegible] probate business.

[illegible]

To [illegible] Parsons, Joseph [illegible] Caroline [illegible] A. A. Bab[illegible] Parsons.

Whereas an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Caroline Parsons, late of said county, deceased, has been presented by Matthew Kennedy of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to the county court of said county in probate, and the 25th day of August 1884, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument as the said last will and testament of said Caroline Parsons deceased, and whereas, it appears from said instrument and other satisfactory evidence that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal estate in this state, and that you Samuel L[illegible] and Augusta Hall are named as executors of said will, and you the other above named persons, are heirs-at-law of said deceased, therefore you are hereby notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county at the court house in Colorado Springs on the 25th day of August 1884, then and there attend the probate of said will before said court and further and perform what shall then and there be said court be required and adjudged.

Witness [illegible] A. Colburn, Judge of said court, and the seal thereof at Colorado Springs in said county this 30th day of June A. D. 1884.

[illegible] E. A. COLBURN, County Judge.

wk 1-4

Notice of Final Settlement.

[illegible]

Notice of Final Settlement.

[illegible]

SPECIAL BUSINESS LOCAL.

Never Give Up.

[illegible]

A Great Discovery.

[illegible] $1.00.

wk

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price [illegible] per box. For sale by [illegible] Robinson.

owk 5 ly

Young Men Read This.

[illegible] VOLTAIC [illegible] CO. [illegible] Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

3wbsely

CLIFFORD & JONES

[illegible]

West Huerfano St.,

General Blacksmithing

and Horse Shoeing

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Agricultural Implements.

tr-[illegible]

$1,950

IN CASH

GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next announcement

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Eight short-horn [illegible] [illegible] bulls [illegible] shipped from Missouri. Can be seen at the Burr & Lamb ranch [illegible] miles below the city.

[illegible]

From Saturday's Daily.

DISTRICT COURT.

Further Arguments in the Burnham Habeas Corpus Case.

At [illegible] yesterday morning Judge [illegible] his argument in behalf of the [illegible] habeas corpus case. He took it up [illegible] at the time court adjourned [illegible] read a large number [illegible] in support of the position [illegible] that the court could not sit as [illegible] review. As to the attacks made by [illegible] Williams on the writ of execution issued by Justice Pixley he took up the several [illegible] and maintained that the form of the writ was the same that had been in [illegible] since the country existed and that [illegible] had been assaulted time and again by all [illegible] lawyers, both of this and other counties, without effect. Judge Hooke held that [illegible] made as to the authority of Marshal Hart to serve the writ, as made by [illegible] on the other side, were groundless [illegible] he was empowered to serve the writ [illegible] the execution could not have more [illegible] the place of confinement.

Judge Hooke was followed by Mr. John [illegible] more particularly confined his [illegible] to the validity of the ordinance [illegible] April [illegible]. He maintained [illegible] to the proceedings of the council [illegible] the ordinance was shown to [illegible] regularly passed, even if the ayes [illegible] were not called. It was shown that [illegible] and that the [illegible] was adopted by a unanimous vote. [illegible] a Michigan authority a case [illegible] at the bar, where it was [illegible] passed was good. [illegible] to the argument of the op[illegible] that the statute must be so [illegible] every benefit [illegible] courts have always been care[illegible] the power of [illegible] and every pre[illegible] municipal [illegible]

[illegible] Judge Bentley con[illegible] He covered [illegible] points argued by [illegible] the position [illegible] an affidavit [illegible] of the writ com[illegible] in this case. He [illegible] by Judge [illegible] had no au[illegible] Several sections [illegible] proof of his posi[illegible] Judge Bentley argued [illegible] were defective, [illegible] the same, [illegible] attending [illegible] the ordinance [illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. Hooke, [illegible] He [illegible] a strong [illegible]

MANITOU MENTION.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. House is a sis[illegible] formerly of the Denver & [illegible]

[illegible] Philadelphia, will [illegible] St. Andrews chapel on [illegible] and every [illegible]

[illegible] family and [illegible] Barker house [illegible]

[illegible] party of St. Louis, [illegible] The party consists [illegible] Mr. W. A. Don[illegible] Mrs. Bonsack [illegible] musicians in St. [illegible]

[illegible] of the press association drove [illegible] of the town yesterday. [illegible] from Arts & Smith's stables. They left town on a special train at 3:30 p. m. [illegible] Lake, where they were tendered a [illegible] the citizens of that place.

[illegible] Agent Parsons of the A. T. & S. [illegible]

[illegible] gone to New York [illegible]

Attorney O'Riley, of Denver, was in the [illegible] yesterday in attendance at district court.

General Passenger Agent S. K. Hooper of the Denver & Rio Grande was in the city yesterday.

[illegible] and wife arrived in the city [illegible] and expect to remain for severa[illegible]

[illegible] the representative of the [illegible] Stock Journal, of Denver, was in the [illegible]

[illegible] of Cleveland and Hen[illegible] was universally well received by the Colorado Springs democrats yesterday.

Mayor Sussman of Pueblo passed through the city yesterday on the way to Denver to meet his sister, who expects to remain with him all summer.

Messrs Skinner & Ashley brought in 1,230 pounds of loco weed yesterday, gathered on their ranch east of the city. They received a certificate of $[illegible]45.

A midwinter excursion to New Orleans has been planned for by the Colorado Press Association. It will probably take place either in January or February.

The county commissioners allowed a few bills yesterday morning, but the remainder of their time was taken up in equalizing taxes. They will adjourn to day but meet again one week from next Monday.

Mr. Arthur Talbot, who has been confined to his house by sickness during the past two or three weeks, and whose life for a time was despaired of, we understand is very much improved, but not yet able to sit up.

Mr. [illegible] S. Gilmore, manager of the St. Louis Magazine, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday. He is making new views and preparing an article on Colorado Springs and Manitou to be published in the magazine in a short time.

The roller rink was opened last night for the benefit of the colored population, they having the exclusive use of it as they will on Thursday night of each week. On Saturday nights the rink will be open for the public. Music will be furnished by the band.

From a letter from Mr. W. L. Weed to Mr. W. J. Lare we learn that it is impossible to get to Crested Butte by way of Aspen. His party met the agent of the stage line, who reports the streams impassable on account of high water, and thinks they will be so till the first of August.

The Manitou, Sanford, Stine, Skinner gang, who a short time by a put up foot race tried to defraud the citizens of Alamosa out of $1,500 and were thwarted in the scheme, have turned up at Sterling, Kansas, where they cleared $1,000 by one of their since races. They are now at Dodge City, where they expect to make a big winning. Kansas people should be on their guard and not allow themselves to be taken in by such frauds.

The county commissioners yesterday ordered a change in the county roads in township 17, range 60 west, in accordance with a favorable report presented by Messrs. M. S. Corbin, S. A. Jackson and Alfred Rogers, the viewers appointed for that purpose. The remainder of the day was taken up by the board examining the tax schedules, increasing some and decreasing others. One week from next Monday the board will listen to any grievances made by tax payers.

Although the G. A. R. committee has not yet begun the solicitation of subscriptions for the department reunion to be held in September we understand that they are receiving the utmost encouragement from all sides. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the matter and we are requested to state that it will not only be a state but a department reunion and there is no estimating how many people will gather here. The reunion will last four days during which time there will be a sham battle and a barbecue. Circulars will be sent to all G. A. R. posts of Nebraska and Kansas, inviting them to participate.

Under date of Saturday, July 5th, A. M. Howard & Co., wool commission merchants of Boston, say that "domestic wool has been arriving quite freely, the receipts amounting to upwards of 6,000,000 pounds for the week, and buyers have now one of the largest and best assortments in the country to select from. There is very little change in the market since last week. Manufacturers are operating cautiously, are not purchasing to any extent, and appear to have no confidence in a higher range of prices at present. The prospects of trades are not very encouraging for wool, woolens, or in fact any kind of merchandise, and, although prices are now comparatively low, it is questionable if they will not touch a still lower point before the turning point is reached."

Arrivals at the Antlers: Henry Steele, John A Clough, Miss Thorne, E. G. Burr, Denver; [illegible] Schoenfeld, Mrs J. R. Sloan, John [illegible] Foley, [illegible] Hurst, George Moss, Chicago; Mrs S. E. Pope, Miss Ella Pope, Dayton, O; Chas A Lansing, ranch; Chas M Fuller and wife, Mrs A Johnston, Jas [illegible] Patterson, S C Moore, W [illegible] Gilmore, [illegible] Palmer, Roodhouse, Ill; Geo D Allen, St Louis, John [illegible] Kenworth, Boston; G. M. Spencer, Reno, Nevada; [illegible] A. Thayer, Salida; John [illegible] LeConte, Manitou Park; Frank R. Wallace, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. [illegible] Wilcox, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] A. Brown, New York; [illegible] C. Piers, Kansas City; G. W. [illegible], wife and two children, Baltimore; Percival Henderson, Leadville; Miss Henderson, Pittsburg, Pa; W. [illegible] Green and wife, St. Louis; Mrs C. M. Schritz, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barnhart, Mrs. Mary W. French, Chicago.

From Sunday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

A Curious Phenomenon --- Distinguished Arrivals.

S. C. Smith of Denver is registered at the Cliff house.

Aldrich & McInnis have a fine display of flowers in their windows.

J. [illegible] Fellows, of the Denver Inter-Ocean, is among the arrivals at the Barker.

General and Mrs. Tompkins and General N. [illegible] Davis, J. S. A., are registered at the Manitou house.

[illegible] Gaylord, of the Denver Tribune, accompanied by Mr. Chas. Davenport of Denver, is at the Cliff house.

Mrs. [illegible] T. Blake, wife of the chief clerk at the Mansion, and two children have arrived and will reside in Manitou during the summer.

Mr. F. G. Brown, of New York, the owner of the Bassick mine, of this state, with his wife is spending a short time at the Manitou house.

Cascade Canon ranch seems to be a popular resort. Quite a number of Colorado Springs and Denver people are stopping there for the summer.

We understand that the Iron Springs company is making arrangements to do considerable more building on their property in Ruxton Glen this winter.

An ordinance has been passed by the town board appropriating $200 for the purposes of repairing the damages done by the water spout of the 9th inst.

Mr. Slack, who has been supplying the Manitou people with such fine strawberries, says his crop of berries will reach near 2,500 quarts instead of 1,500 as has been stated.

The Ute Pass road which was badly washed and gullied by the storm of Thursday has been repaired and the bridges two of which were carried away and the others badly undermined, have been replaced.

Says the Item of the 12th:

"A beautiful and peculiar phenomenon was presented to the passengers on the late train to Manitou Monday afternoon. Quite a high wind prevailed at Colorado City although there were few clouds. A light snow storm seemed to be in progress at the summit of the peak, which rapidly worked its way down to the next higher mountains and from thence on down to Manitou. When the train was within about one mile of town the whole of the town and his surrounding it had the appearance of being on fire. The deception was so great that both the conductor and engineer became alarmed and the speed of the train was considerably increased. The curve at Dr. Bell's was rounded in a hurry, and still the mists seemed ablaze and a whitish vapor like smoke seemed to ascend to the clouds and form part of them. It was only a brisk little rain storm, through which the rays of the sun penetrated just enough to send out myriads of prismatic reflections, and blending all the colors of the rainbow into one beautiful light crimson.

S. J. Thayer and family have rented the Fairfield cottage on Weber street for the summer.

Judging from the number of persons on their way to Manitou the hotels will be crowded to day.

Captain W. [illegible] Cuttle, of the stationery department of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. [illegible] R. Kennedy left for Montrose yesterday after a six weeks sojourn with relatives in Colorado Springs.

Mr. [illegible] Neff, formerly of Messrs. Neff & Farrar, left for the northern part of the state yesterday where he will engage in the cattle business.

The Antlers is now being supplied with mountain trout, a fisherman being specially employed by Messrs. Ashley & Kittredge to provide their tables with this seasonable delicacy.

Station Agent Black, of the Denver & Rio Grande, informs us that the line is now open to Rockwood on the Silverton branch, and that the Silver Cliff branch is running order.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor for the state of Colorado will meet in Colorado Springs on the 19th of August. Arrangements have already been made for the accommodation of the delegates.

A large number of different colored worms have been noticed upon the ground in various parts of the city during the past week. Beyond destroying the weeds we have not heard of their doing any damage.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Coal Creek Hawkeye published by John A. Chleey, formerly of the Evans Journal. It is a bright and very readable eight page weekly that we gladly place upon our exchange list.

Houses in Colorado Springs are rapidly filling up with tenants who have come here to remain during the summer and we understand that the demand for furnished houses is larger than for any season for three years.

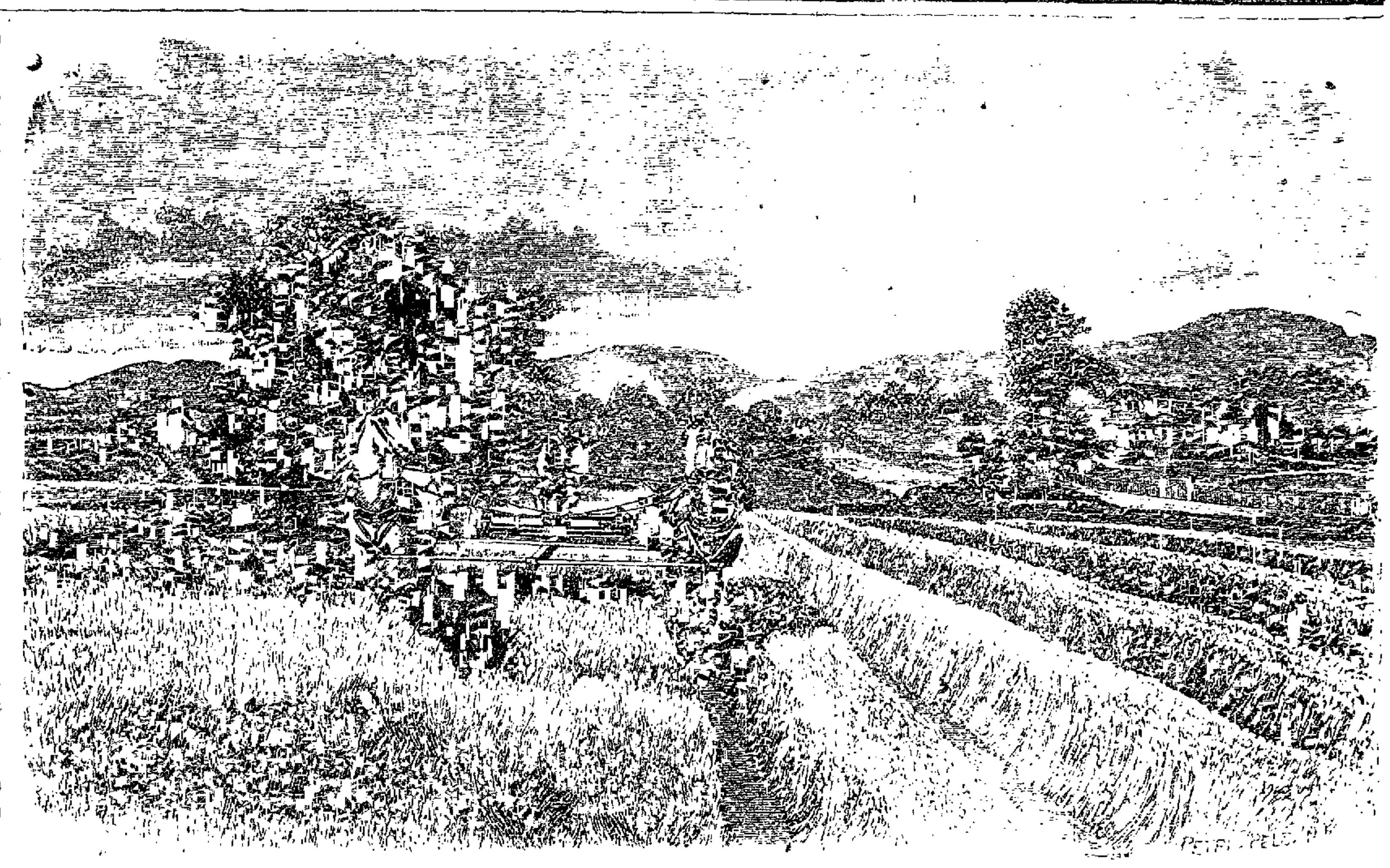
Mr. [illegible] B. Mansfield, of Jefferson county, Ohio, a brother of Cyrus Mansfield, of this place, sold his wool clip for this year at 50 cents per pound, while one of his neighbors sold his for 65 cents. The average price however is only thirty cents.

District Clerk Stovel and Mrs. M. [illegible] De Coursey and her family leave for Manitou Park where they have rented a cottage for the summer. Mr. Stovel will only remain away a few days, during which time [illegible] F. Wright will act as deputy clerk.

County Clerk Eaton yesterday issued certificates for between seventy-one and seventy-two tons of loco gathered in the eastern part of the county. The valuation of the certificates was about $2,140 which added to the amount heretofore issued, $11,500, makes nearly $14,000 in certificates already given out in El Paso county since the first of May.

Through a private letter received in this city we learn that Professor [illegible], the superintendent of our public schools, has been appointed to the chair of mathematics in the Chicago university. The letter states that there were many other applicants for the place, which is a very responsible one. We are pleased to learn of the professor's success in receiving such an honorable position.

The Antlers arrivals—[illegible] Stein, wife and two daughters, Trenton, Mo.; [illegible] McCorkle, M. V. McCorkle, [illegible] R. Bates, Oscar Hansen, T. W. Lee, T. W. Gordon, Denver; S. M. Wilson and wife, George D. and George S. Cook, Chicago; A. M. Sterne, Charles F. [illegible] and daughter, Philadelphia; M. Fesenbeck and wife, Quincy, Ill.; [illegible] Black, city; F. C. Piers, Kansas City; Amos Foster, Boston; F. W. Smith, Albuquerque; G. Harold Kent, London, England; [illegible] B. and William B. Mason, Charles Daniel, Providence, R. I.; Ed Perry and wife, Chicago; Thomas E. Shields, Troy N. Y.; R. Wood and wife, Mrs. A. Anderson, Charles E. Carey and wife, Quincy, Ill.; G. E. Snell and wife, New York; Z. E. Brown, Robert Fletcher, Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. Tuttle, Denver.



THE EUREKA MOWER,

C. E. Durkee, Agent, - Colorado Springs, Colo.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 9.34 a. m., departs 9.30 a. m.

" 1. Leadville mail, arrives 11.16 a. m., departs 11.21 a. m.

" 5. Kansas City Express, arrives 2.10 p. m., departs 2.15 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.03 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.47 a. m., departs 3.52 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City Express, arrives 12.15 p. m., departs 12.20 p. m.

" 4. Leadville mail, arrives 4.22 p. m., departs 4.27 p. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.40 p. m.,

" 9. Manitou special, leaves Denver at 4 p. m., arrives at Colorado Springs 6.40 p. m.

" 10. Manitou special, returning leaves Colorado Springs for Denver at 7.20 a. m. and arrives at Denver at 10.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

" 11. Sunday excursion, leaves Denver at 8 a. m. and arrives at Colorado Springs at 11.15 a. m.

" 12. Sunday excursion, leaves Colorado Springs 6.25 p. m., and arrives at Denver at 9.50 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 4 will not run on Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 9.50 a. m	No. 32—Arrives 9.05 a. m
No. 33— " 11.25 a. m.	No. 34— " 10.50 a. m
No. 35— " 12.30 p. m	No. 36— " 12.15 p. m
No. 37— " 2.20 p. m	No. 38— " 1.50 p. m
No. 39— " 4.30 p. m	No. 40— " 3.20 p. m
No. 9— " 6.45 p. m	No. 10— " 7.15 a. m
No. 11 * " 11.20 a. m	No. 12 * " 6.20 p. m

* Sundays only.

Trains 33, 31, 37, 38, 39 and 40 will not run on Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

E. P. BLACK, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES
For Pueblo... 6.35 p. m.	From Denver, 6.35 p.m.
For Denver 9.00 a. m.	" Pueblo, 10.10 a.m
For Denver‡ 9.15 p. m.	From Denver‡ 11.30 a.m
‡Sundays only.	‡Sundays only.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.	
Via D. & R. G.	9.44 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
" "	10.56 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.		8.25 p. m.
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.	9.00 a. m.	
Via D. & R. G.		4.02 p. m.
" "		5.20 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	9.44 a. m.	11.23 p. m.
" "	11.26 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.		7.45 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & N. O.		10.20 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	4.07 a. m.	1.32 p. m.
" "		6.00 p. m.
	DEPART	ARRIVE
Colorado City & Manitou....	10.50 a. m.	11.28 a. m.
Manitou.	4.02 p. m.	4.32 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m., and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.....................8 a. m. to 8 p. m

Sundays..............8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

MISS M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

W. A. RICHARDS

County Surveyor,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. dwl-tf

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

at the Gazette Office.

The Buckeye

[illegible]

—IS THE—

CHAMPION OF THE "CHAMPIONS."

This harvester has the [illegible] STRONGEST [illegible] IRON WHEEL in the market. CAN BE RAISED AND LOWERED ON THE DRIVE WHEEL by simply turning a crank. Is easy [illegible] and adjusted, and will cut and bind grain that can not be picked up by other machines. [illegible] as been improved for 1884, and [illegible] position as being the strongest and best [illegible] machine of its kind now being offered to farmers. We also have in stock the celebrated

NEW BUCKEYE LIGHT MOWER,

BUCKEYE

Combined Mower & Reaper

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

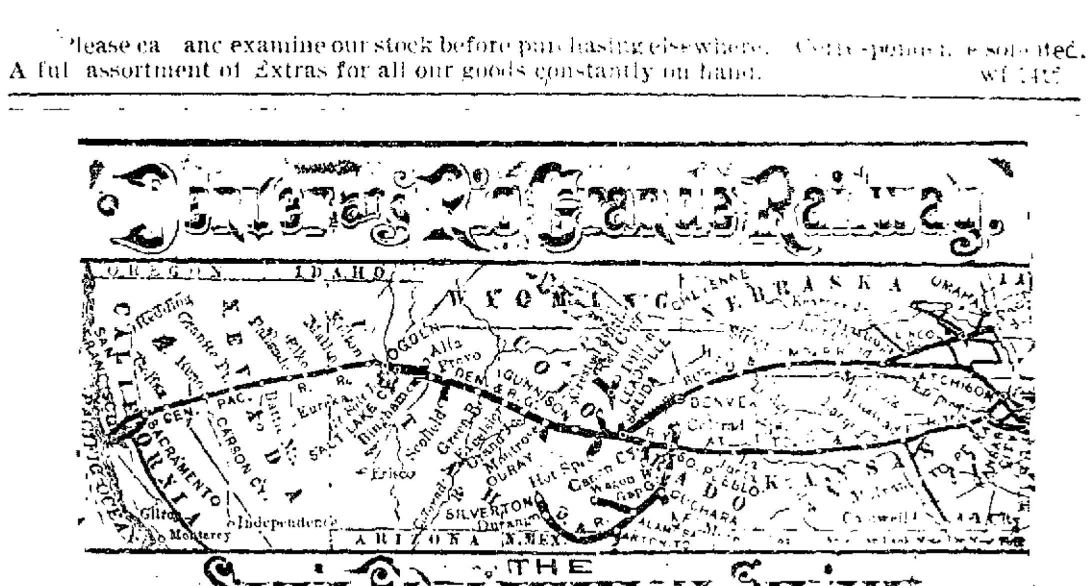
BUCKEYE EXTRAS.

Remember that the Buckeye is the only [illegible] Mower to which a [illegible] ATTACHMENT, either Dropper or Self-rake, can be attached [illegible]

PIXLEY & WEBSTER

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Correspondence solicited. A full assortment of Extras for all our goods constantly on hand. wf [illegible]



Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the [illegible] at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,

Denver and Leadville,

Denver and Kansas City.

Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, Pullman Buffet Sleepers,

AND FAST TIME.

D. C. DODGE, A. S. HUGHES, S. K. HOOPER,

General Superintendent. Traffic Manager. General Pass. and Ticket Agt

DENVER, COLO.

GILES CRISSEY, O. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

[illegible]

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. wl-12-tf

[illegible]

E. [illegible] AMES & CO., Boston.

OFFICE—Congregational House, Beacon and Somerset streets, Room 11

ADVERTISING RATES. First page, per line, 20 cents; other advertising pages, 16 cents; or $20.00 per column, each insertion.

Published every other Saturday, at

$2.00 Per Year, in Advance

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

In the County Court of said County, sitting for probate business.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting:

To Lemuel L. Hall, Augusta Hall, Talmadge Parsons, Joseph Wood, Caroline Parsons, Alice A. Babcock and Levi Parsons

Whereas, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Caroline Parsons, late of said county, deceased, has been presented by Matthew Kennedy of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to the county court of said county for probate, and the 25th day of August, 1884, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument as the said last will and testament of said Caroline Parsons, deceased; and, whereas, it appears from said instrument, and other satisfactory evidence, that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal estate in this state, and that you, Lemuel L. Hall and Augusta Hall are named as executors of the said will, and you, the other above named persons, are heirs-at-law of said deceased, therefore, you are hereby notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the 25th day of July, 1884, then and there to attend the probate of said will, before said court; and further to do and perform what shall then, by the said court, be required and adjudged.

Witness E. A. Colburn, judge of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1884.

[COUNTY COURT SEAL] E. A. COLBURN, County Judge

wg-19-4